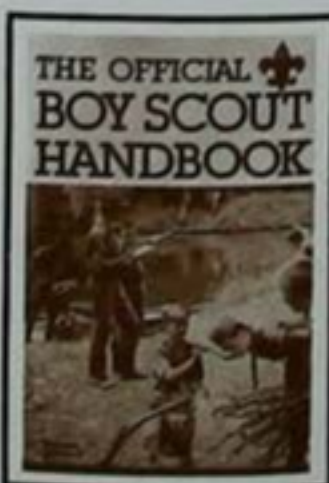




**CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY:
THE BUCKEYE COUNCIL STORY**





SEVENTY YEARS OF SCOUTING
1911-1981

CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY: THE BUCKEYE COUNCIL STORY

History of Buckeye Council, BSA
by Kirk T. Albrecht

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INTRODUCTORY MATTERS

ABOUT THIS HISTORY PROJECT . . .

Challenge and Opportunity: The Buckeye Council Story grew out of several projects. In 1935, I. W. Delp collected a series of legends about the American Indians who inhabited the river valley near Camp Tuscarawas into a booklet published by the Canton Area Council and called *Tales of the Tuscarawas*. It incidentally included a short summary of the history of the Canton Area Council up to that time. *Tales of the Tuscarawas* served as the inspiration for **Challenge and Opportunity**. Author Kirk Albrecht began collecting Scout memorabilia in 1971. His collection grew to the point that it was utilized by Sipp-O Lodge in documenting its history for a twenty-fifth anniversary program in 1977. The collection now contains over 30,000 pieces and served as a prime resource for this project. Sipp-O Lodge was pleased with the compilation of its history and several Lodge members suggested a similar project on a larger scale to chronicle the history of the Buckeye Council. Albrecht agreed to do the research and writing and David Herritt agreed to edit whatever photographs that could be secured. Sipp-O Lodge's Executive Committee agreed in 1979 to sponsor the project and the Lodge membership ratified the decision at its 1979 Annual Business Meeting. In 1981, Scout Executive Chuck Gribble appointed a six member ad hoc committee to review the manuscript of the history project. The committee recommended that the history as written be an official history of the Buckeye Council, and Sipp-O Lodge proceeded with publication.

ABOUT SOURCES . . .

Every reasonable attempt has been made to verify every single fact, date and name in this history. It would be serious fallacy to state that this story approaches 100% accuracy, since historical writing, especially where the subject is an organization over the course of seventy-plus years, is a reconstruction and interpretation of past events and absolute accuracy is never attainable. Rather, this project is as accurate as the available sources and time constraints allowed. Sources were actively assembled for ten years. Conflicts between sources were resolved by placing greater reliance in official over non-official sources, recorded sources over recollection, and contemporaneous reports over later-recorded sources and compilations. Any errors of interpretation are solely the author's based on his best judgement of the credibility of the research materials. The reader must be cautioned that many pieces of the puzzle (especially in Chapter 12) are missing and may never be available.

The information in this work on Seton was taken largely from autobiographical sources. *Trail of an Artist Naturalist* (Scribner's, 1940), has the greatest wealth of detail about Seton and his motivations. *By a Thousand Fires* (Doubleday, 1967), is a collection from autobio-

graphical materials written by Julia Seton in anecdotal style from a close and loving perspective.

To gain a sense of the force and style of Seton's writings, *Lives of Hunted, and Rolf in the Woods* were examined. To gain the full scope of Seton's output, I consulted James C. Stevenson's *Bibliography of Ernest Thompson Seton*, which he published privately. Farida A. Wiley's *Ernest Thompson Seton's America* (Devin-Adair, 1954) was invaluable, being a compact collection of various types of Seton's writings.

Interest in Seton has had a recent resurgence. In 1972, James Polk published his *Wilderness Writers* (Clarke, Irwin and Company, Ltd.). Polk carefully analyzes the writings of Seton against a historical background. John G. Sampson's 1976 *The Worlds of Ernest Thompson Seton* (Alfred A. Knopf) has masterfully integrated armloads of Seton's sketches, paintings and journal entries, with Sampson's commentary. Polk provided the best overall view with an emphasis on Seton as an author while Sampson's emphasis centered on his artistic endeavors.

The best source of information about Beard's early life is his autobiography, *Hardly a Man is Now Alive* (Doubleday, 1939). For good summary biographies, see Beard's obituary in the *New York Times* (June 12, 1941), also the biographical sketches in the *Dictionary of American Biography* (Scribner's 1952) and the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (James T. White, 1947).

For a taste of the flavor of Beard's writing, I examined his *American Boy's Handy Book*. (Scribner's, 1882). To savor the wit of his illustrations I scrutinized *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (Scribner's 1889). The breadth of Beard's published accomplishments, is revealed in Stevenson's *Bibliography of Daniel Carter Beard* (Scouting Memorabilia, n.d.).

Works on Baden-Powell literally abound. Most are excellent because they use B-P's diaries and materials supplied by Lady Baden-Powell and the British Boy Scout Association. The British Government records are also loaded with B-P materials. The best general book on Baden-Powell is Russell Freedman's *Scouting With Baden-Powell* (Holiday House, 1967). William Hillcourt's *Baden-Powell: Two Lives of a Hero* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1964), is excellent in its wealth of detail if one can handle 450 pages. *Baden-Powell* by E. E. Reynolds (Oxford University Press, 1957) is beneficial because it is authorized by the British Boy Scout Association. The *Baden-Powell Story* by Arthur Symes (the Baden-Powell Memorial Fund, 1961) is nicely pictorial but is highly summarized. E. K. Wade's *The Piper of Pax* (C. Arthur Pearson, 1924) and W. J. Batchelder's *Sir Robert Baden-Powell* (Collins Clear Type Press, n. d.) have the notable advantage of the contribution of Baden-Powell himself.

The two best sources on the early years of Scouting are William D. Murray's *The History of the Boy Scouts of America* (BSA, 1937) and Will Oursler's *The Boy Scout Story* (Doubleday, 1955). Murray's history is by far the best book available since many of the principals were still around at its writing and Murray had been a

national Scouter since the movement's inception. This highly detailed book also serves as an archive. Oursler's book is in a narrative style and interesting reading.

Information on the Progressive Era was derived mainly from the *American Nation* by John A. Garraty (Harper and Row, 1971). Massillon's Progressivism is documented by Ruth Kane in *Wheat, Glass, Stone and Steel* (Massillon Bicentennial-Sesquicentennial Committee 1976).

The *Massillon Evening Independent* carefully chronicled the formation and the activities of Massillon's first Scout Troop under A. A. Hammersmith. Articles appeared daily at times and hardly a week passed from December, 1911, until December, 1912, that an article was not printed. Invariably news of the troop was a front page article. When Hammersmith took his troop on its first camping trip in 1912, frequent dispatches from Hammersmith as a "special correspondent" appeared in the "Indy." A short historical statement in a *Functional Audit of the Massillon Area Council* (Region 4, BSA, 1943) supplements the newspaper accounts. A Boy Scout 3rd Liberty Loan Poster by Leydecker survives and was circumstantial proof of early Scout activity in the Massillon area. (1918 *Independent* articles verified the fact later in the research.) The *Application for Charter, Massillon Council* (1919) also supplied a few missing facts on late pre-council Massillon Scouting.

Heald's *History of Stark County* (Stark Historical Society, 1956) documented well the early Canton Scouting story. The few remaining *Bucks* newspapers provide a wealth of detailed information about the pre-council situation in the Canton area.

No work comparable to Heald's seems to exist for Wayne, Holmes, Carroll, or Tuscarawas counties. The sources that do exist generally ignore Scouting.

Massillon Scouting's story under the council organization headed by Holerman is well chronicled by the *Massillon Evening Independent*. Luckily, a photocopy of the Massillon Council's original *Application for Charter* has survived although it is just barely legible in places. A *Functional Audit of the Massillon Area Council* (Region Four, BSA, 1943) clarified hazy aspects of the original application in its historical statement.

A series of letters to and from George Deaver concerning the original Canton Council were the best source of early Canton data. Copies of the Canton Council's newspaper, *The Nimishillen Scout* contained a wealth of information.

The only available source of information about the Tuscarawas County Council is the *Ohio Democrat* and *Times*' ample reporting of Scouting. For the Wayne County Council story, the *Wooster Daily Reporter* is invaluable. Alliance's early Scouting story is told in the *Alliance Review*.

The BSA's annual *Report to Congress* is filled with figures and names for all five Councils but must be diligently ferreted out. Although sketchy about Canton, Massillon and Alliance Councils' formation, and on Massillon and Alliance Scouting in general, Heald's

History of Stark County (Stark Historical Society, 1956) was useful in filling in important gaps.

Data concerning the Massillon Area Council was gathered from Ira Robinson's personal scrapbook, Council Charter Renewal Applications, *Massillon Evening Independent* reports, Council Annual Reports and Official Executive Board, Executive Committee and Annual Meeting Minutes. Conversations with various "old-timers" fleshed out details to enliven sometimes dry historical facts throughout the text. Information about the later Massillon Area Council and the Massillon Buckeye Council were drawn from the personal papers of Stu Rila, official council records and newspaper accounts. Larry Bose was especially helpful with the story of Camp Buckeye's early years. The History of the Canton Area and McKinley Area Council was drawn out of fairly complete Council records. Ken Oberlin and Cecil Moorhead were especially helpful in verifying many facts. The Canton-Massillon Councils' merger in 1958 generated reams of paperwork which documented the process in minute detail. Post-merger history is recorded in various Council documents and files, numerous news reports, Council newsletters and the personal records of many Scouters. All of these sources were extensively utilized.

The short history of colorful Sipp-O Lodge was compiled from records and documents acquired from many former Lodge officers, Buckeye Council files and the National Order of the Arrow Executive Secretary's office. Interviews with Stu Rila, Vince Strasavich, David Herritt, John Shaw, Lloyd Froelich, Bob Bauman, Paul Trubey and Chuck Caldwell gave life to cold facts and bare figures. The earliest history of the Lodge was fortuitously preserved on the pages of the diaries of Stu Rila and Chuck Edwards. Basic Order of the Arrow literature including the *Order of the Arrow National Bulletin*, and various other pamphlets provided significant historical background on the Order itself.

Material contained in the *Roll of Honor* was most difficult to locate and compile. The lists of Distinguished Awards recipients were gathered from National BSA, Council and personal records. Occasional newspaper accounts document some of the more prominent awards. Some gaps exist in these lists since certain records have been destroyed. Lists of Scouting office holders have even larger gaps than the Distinguished Awards lists since lists of some office holders were rarely compiled and even more rarely preserved. Most of these lists were reconstructed from photographs, correspondence, scattered newspaper articles and occasional references in official records. Special help with the camp staff lists came from Ralph Toalston, Kevin Powell, David Herritt and Dan Spies.

Photos were obtained from many sources. The Massillon Public Library, Stu Rila, Larry Bose, the Stark County Historical Society, Ed Collins, Buckeye Council, A. A. Hammersmith Insurance, W. Cecil Moorhead, Boy Scouts of America Public Relations Service, Camp Boerner and Kay Beaudry supplied important photos. Memorabilia photos are largely from the collection of

Kirk Albrecht, supplemented by material supplied by Ross Davidson, Cecil Moorhead, Stu Rila, Clint Baldwin, Chuck Hess and Mrs. Charles Edwards. Artwork for Chapter Twelve was supplied by Bill Harding and the Boy Scouts of America Public Relations Service.

Acknowledgements . . .

This project would never have been completed but for the encouragement of Ross Davidson, Karl Hermann, Stu Rila, John Caldwell and many others. The personal interest shown by the review committee deserves particular credit. Jim Cassier removed technical barrier after technical barrier to produce the end product. David Herritt edited over 7,000 photos to select the final illustrations. The layout and design of the final publication are the result of many hours spent at the light board and studio by Merle Albrecht. Dr. Knepper's careful reading of reams of manuscript and his terse margin comments made this history eminently more readable. Scout Executive Gribble's assistance in putting Council files at my disposal made a tough research job far easier. Without the forbearance of the entire

Council Clerical staff in the face of a thousand questions, the author would never have understood many Council and National BSA records and procedures. Especially helpful in this regard were Carolyn Otto, Shirley Wareheim, Shelly Warstler Hale, Parthena Kotonides, Audrey Brumbaugh, Janet Ross and Sue Volzer. Council professional staffers Bill Kraus, Bill Fisher, John Dodge, Don McChesney and Chuck Gribble also provided extensive assistance. Eva Sparrowgrove of the Stark County Historical Society was a special help in locating items in the library of the Stark County Historical Society. Secretaries Debbie Beiswenger and Jayne Turchich deserve sainthood for the torment they endured in deciphering my undecipherable handwriting to provide work drafts and typescripts. I would also like to thank Jeff Robinson for the effort he expended in ferretting out the History of the Wayne County Council. Hundreds of others have had a part in making this history as complete as it is and I would be remiss if I did not at least thank them collectively. To all who had a hand in this project I extend my sincerest thanks.

DEDICATION . . .



It is the privilege of all authors to dedicate their work. I dedicate this history to my Scouting friends. Scouting's primary aim is to form America's youth into better citizens, but this aim could not be met if the fun built into the program were not present in large doses. Scouts stay Scouts until the fun runs out. Scouters stay Scouters for the same reason. A large part of the enjoyment of Scouting is the strong friendships that naturally form. Many Scouts and Scouters count numerous lifelong friends as the greatest return on their Scouting investment. I too, have been richly rewarded with Scouting friends.

I wish to not slight any of my many Scout friends by



not listing their names here, but I do wish to pay tribute to one special Scout friend — Allan Beaudry. Allan convinced me to reluctantly sign an application to join Troop 906. He kept me going to the first several meetings until my shyness wore off and I let myself get involved in the fun. To Allan I owe my years of fun in Scouting and all of my many Scout friends. It is a debt, I fear, I may never come close to repaying.

November 1, 1981
Massillon, Ohio

Kirk T. Albrecht





Daniel Carter Beard - Founder of the Sons of Daniel Boone, founder of the Boy Pioneers, and B.S.A. National Scout Commissioner



Robert Baden-Powell - Founder of the Boy Scout movement and Chief Scout of the World



Ernest Thompson Seton - Founder of the Woodcraft Indians and B.S.A. Chief Scout

CHAPTER ONE — Before Scouting: The Story of Three Men

Scouting is the greatest youth movement of all time. Well over 150 million young people have been counted as members, more than 63 million in the United States alone. Like any great idea, Scouting did not spring fully-developed from the mind of any one man. Several men may rightfully lay claim to a large role in its genesis. Because Robert Baden-Powell formalized "Boy Scouting" into an organization, most Scout associations around the world consider themselves direct descendants of Baden-Powell's organization. Baden-Powell was elevated to a position of reverence and even proclaimed "Chief Scout of the World" by the Scouts attending the first World Jamboree. If most Scouters consider B-P the father of Scouting, then two other great Scouters must be considered its uncles, as many of the fundamental ideas of Scouting came from the fertile minds of Ernest Thompson Seton and Daniel Carter Beard.

To Seton, Scouting owes its respect for the American Indian, the idea of boy leadership, a love of all things natural, the importance of woodcraft, a strong conservation ethic, games as a method of learning, and the heroic ideal. Among Beard's contributions are the patrol idea, an outdoor emphasis, encouragement of rugged individualism, preservation of the American frontier spirit and a deep sense of patriotism. Baden-Powell's inputs were largely organizational. More than any other person, he provided the practical framework of Scouting, its self-discipline through "Scout's Honor" and chivalrous traditions. His ingeniously flexible scheme permitted the contributions of strong colorful characters such as Beard and Seton to add vivid dimensions of excitement to the program. By his legendary exploits as a war hero, B-P provided a focus throughout the British empire whereby the germ of Scouting took strong root, spreading to all corners of the globe.

Ernest Thompson Seton

Ernest Thompson Seton was born Ernest Evan Thompson to parents of Scottish descent in northern England in 1860. His father was a shipbuilder and a shipowner of some wealth who claimed to be the sole heir to the title of Lord Seton, Earl of Winton. Seton's ancestors had fought on the losing side during the Jacobite uprisings. Following the battle of Culloden, Ernest's great-grandfather fled to northern England to escape certain extermination. He settled in South Shields, where the River Tyne empties into the North Sea and took the common name of Thompson to conceal his identity.

Ernest's father never claimed his title or changed his name back to Seton, as he often declared he would. Through a series of business disasters the Seton family was practically bankrupted and emigrated to Lindsay, Ontario. Ernest was six years old in 1866 when the family tried their luck at farming. Mr. Thompson considered himself an ill-fated aristocrat and took out his frustrations at being a not-too-successful farmer by frequently

and severely beating young Ernest. But Ernest found solace in the bountiful flora and fauna of the frontier wilderness surrounding the farm. In his four years on the farm, his lifelong interest in natural history was insatiably awakened and he learned of necessity the frontier skills which would later be used as "woodcraft" in his youth work.

Failing at farming, Mr. Thompson moved his wife, adopted daughter, and ten sons to Toronto to take employment in one of the less-respected accounting firms in a bad end of town. There Ernest attend a rough school and was much picked upon. He soon learned to handle himself to compensate for his small size and inexperience in streetfighting. Ernest found these years in Toronto an unbearable hell.

Ernest escaped the dreariness of the city and his father's maltreatment by spending every spare moment exploring still-wild corners of the young city. His thirst for understanding of all natural history was unquenchable. Through hard work and ingenuity he raised funds to purchase a bird guidebook. However, the book was so pitifully unscientific that Ernest was soon filling the margins with drawings and notes, thus starting on the path that made him a world-renowned naturalist.

In 1872 the family moved to a better end of town where Ernest earned a scholarship to a college-prep high school. Ernest longed to escape the dead-end jobs his older brothers were forced to accept. He concentrated efforts on schooling in hopes of winning a university scholarship.

The city life was brutal to Ernest's health, and, by late spring of 1873, the family doctor ordered a summer's rest in the country. The current owner of the former Seton farm took Ernest in until his health improved. The stimulation of life in the frontier paradise led Ernest to regain his health quickly and to expand the horizon of his mind. The return to healthiness was short-lived back in the urban torment of Toronto. By throwing his total energies into his studies, he succumbed to lung fever. His education was interrupted and little hope of recovery was offered. Another summer in the country at another acquaintance's led to malaria from which Ernest almost died. Once more at home, he slowly recuperated and even more slowly regained his fragile health.

At age sixteen, when Ernest expressed his desire to become a naturalist, his father balked and decided Ernest should become an artist instead. After night classes at the Ontario School of Art, he won the gold medal as most outstanding student. On the strength of his gold medal, Ernest convinced his father to finance a one year stay in London to obtain entrance to the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. He failed to gain entrance on the first attempt but won one of two competitive seven-year scholarships on his second try.

The London Academy scholarship carried many privileges, including free admission to the London Zoo and use of some of the book collections of the British Museum. Ernest sketched extensively at the zoo but students did not have access to the natural history

In 1885, Seton was again in New York, illustrating *The Century Dictionary*. In the early 1890's Ernest spent an uneasy period in Paris. He painted his *Sleeping Wolf* and exhibited it with honors at the Paris Salon in 1891. He also painted *The Wolves' Triumph*, which the Salon rejected as "offensive", but, after intense public con-



Seton gathered a collection of his best animal stories into *Lives of the Hunted* in 1898. Charles Scribner published the volume with much skepticism, but the book proved an overnight sensation and grew to international bestseller status. Many well-known writers,

Seton first worked off their animal energies, letting them holler, run naked through the woods and skinnydip in his lake. He stuffed them with provisions intended for the entire weekend. As twilight faded, the group gathered about Seton at a roaring campfire, enthralled by the magnetic tales of the Plains Indians as told by the masterful storyteller. After his most exciting tale, he asked whether this campout was to be run haphazardly or Indian fashion. Of course, the boys chose Indian style. Seton selected the advisory post of Medicine Man and the boys democratically elected their Chiefs and a Council of twelve. Seton taught them the skills he knew so well. He set up a code of bylaws and a constitution. He settled on a means of recogniz-

Beard's boyhood in Cincinnati drew much from the rawling, sprawling frontier city on the Ohio. At an early age, Dan internalized the pioneer sense of justice and fair play. The Beard family later moved to Painesville, in the northeast corner of Ohio, to live with Mr. Beard's relatives. There Dan's mother encouraged his interest in the realm of wild creatures and plantlife to which he had never been exposed in Cincinnati.

After a brief stay in Painesville, the Beards moved back to Cincinnati to further Mr. Beard's career as an artist. In grade school, Dan began to draw simple sketches. One of his teachers despised leading a required art class. She noted Dan's budding ability and while she left the room to attend to other business, Dan led the drawing class. Dan delighted in sketching hilarious caricatures of all the school's teachers. Dan's instructor never caught onto this pastime.

Much of Dan's childhood free time was spent in play. Cincinnati was an exciting environment, the crossroads of East and West, North and South. It provided a backdrop for exhilarating adventures of which Dan was often an instigator. His vivid imagination led to realistic games of Indians, playing riverboat captains and pirates, and the like. Young Dan thrived on adventure.

Dan was also a voracious reader. He read everything he could lay his hands on, from classics to pulp novels. He loved both poetry and prose. Anything which would arouse his adventuresome spirit was eagerly devoured.

Even with all the excitement of Cincinnati, Dan felt oppressed by the restraints put upon his naturalistic bent by the treeless city. He thirsted for the green of the country, several times throwing screaming fits and thrashing about until his mother would promise a trip to the country or until one of his brothers would take him outside the metropolis for a romp in the verdant meadows and hills.

Dan's father, James Beard, was a painter whose prominence grew until he was one of the most famous and highest paid portrait painters in the United States. As a result of his social position, the Beard household was often graced with famous and interesting persons. Dan remembered Salmon P. Chase, Stephen Douglas, and John Breckenridge. Mr. Beard had more than a passing acquaintance with many riverboatmen and other adventurers who delighted Dan with tales of their escapades. These stories further fueled Dan's fertile imagination.

Beard had an almost prophetic sense about who was about to become famous. When he first met Lincoln, Beard knew that destiny had chosen a prominent place in history for Lincoln's outstanding qualities. Dan was especially impressed with Abe's honesty and straightforwardness.

Just prior to the outbreak of the War Between the States, the Beards moved across the Ohio into Covington, Kentucky. Here Dan became enraptured by the Ohio River. Added to the Indian stories from the surrounding hills, stories of the exploits of the riverboatmen led Dan to count both the Redman and boatmen in his widening list of heroes.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dan's father raised and maintained a company of 100 soldiers. One of his brothers was commissioned and another was a war correspondent-artist. The Beards were staunch supporters of the Union cause. One of Dan's brothers wrote an immensely popular war tune and another sketched one of the most popular war cartoons. Dan played war games and exalted in his position as man of the house. The

war left a profound impression on young Beard. He was appalled at the human and environmental desecration caused by the war.

As a young man, Dan received an appointment to the Annapolis Naval Academy but could not pass the rigorous physical examination because of a crooked index finger deformed in infancy by a fire. The Secretary of the Navy, his father's friend, exempted Dan from the medical qualifications. The Annapolis entrance officers managed to harass Dan so badly for going over their heads that Beard was unable to pass the entrance exam.

Beard owned a succession of pets during his Kentucky years. There were pet crows he taught to talk, a mischievous pet squirrel, and two pet foxes. These pets helped him to develop an intuitive sense of animal behavior.



After the Civil War, Dan attended Worall's Academy in Cincinnati, where Professor Worall left a profound impression on him. Worall possessed enormous energy and trusted his students to a strict code of honor. Dan displayed a passion and proficiency for higher mathematics. At 19 years of age, Dan graduated from Worall's with honors as a civil engineer.

On vacation from school, Dan and two of his school friends had their first camping experience by hiking up the Licking River, yet all quickly learned the difficult lessons of experience. They barely escaped electrocution when three horses were struck by lightning in the same field they camped upon during a severe

thunderstorm. The storm destroyed all their provisions and their shelter. They fed themselves from the river and returned home the following day, self-proclaimed heroes.

Upon entering the ranks of the employed, Dan Beard worked his way through a series of civil engineering positions including a stretch with the Cincinnati City Engineer's office. When the work was slow and boring, Dan often sketched whatever caught his eye, perhaps a snatch of something remembered from his boyhood.

Dan longed desperately for travel and searched constantly for a surveying position. He obtained a job on the Southern Pacific Railway but was unable to take the position because he contracted a severe case of pneumonia. To occupy his recovery time, his doctor commissioned Beard to sketch anatomical charts for his lectures.

What Dan thought to be an ideal position presented itself in a job with the Sanborn Map and Publishing Company doing contract insurance maps and diagrams. For five years, Beard surveyed and charted, filling odd moments and chasing away boredom with diverse sketches. Dan keenly observed people and the American countryside through his transit.

Beard grew tired of the detached, lonely and foot-loose life of the surveyor. His ability as a sketch artist grew with increased practice and his insight into people's characters, coupled with his keen perception, enabled Beard to draw piercing caricatures.

In 1878, the Beard family moved to New York where Mr. Beard's business as a portrait painter grew ever more prosperous. When Dan returned home to Flushing, on Long Island, for a long-overdue visit, he showed his bother, Frank, some of his many natural history sketches. A publisher happened to be present and bought a sketch of a fish for \$25. Dan forthwith asked Sanborn for a vacation to draw; it was granted. That "vacation" lasted until Beard's death.

Dan's father did not desire his children to be artists. Dan's brother, James, was a lawyer in the firm of Rutherford B. Hayes, and bother Harry was an officer of the Baltimore and Mississippi Railroad. Only brother Frank was determined to be an artist — a cartoonist. Eventually the other two brothers left their jobs to become artists, too. All prospered.

Dan joined the Art Student's League in New York. Here he perfected his style while making friends of the likes of Frederick Remington, Ernest Thompson Seton, and Charles Dana Gibson. He studied for four years.

Soon Dan's illustrating work flourished. Eventually he did work for *Ladies' Home Companion*, *Century Life*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Scribner's*, *Forest and Stream*, *Recreation*, *Boys' Life* and many other magazines. He also taught art classes, including the first organized class in animal drawing.

In 1880, Beard wrote and illustrated a feature for *St. Nicholas Magazine*, which launched his writing career. Many youth-oriented magazine articles soon followed. In 1882, Beard collected the best of his articles, edited

and expanded them into the highly-successful *What To Do and How To Do It: The American Boy's Handy Book*. Fifteen handicraft books followed in the next fifty years. In 1894, Beard married Beatrice Alice Jackson of a prominent Long Island family. Mrs. Beard was a steady influence on the overactive Beard. Together they raised a son, Daniel Bartlett, and a daughter, Barbara.

Beard's big break which led to national fame was Mark Twain's commission to illustrate *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*. His 1889 sketches were crisp, sharp, and allegorical caricatures of society and government. Twain was delighted and the two became good friends. Conservative editors were appalled by the illustrations and subsequent editions carried only a few of the drawings. Beard was even blacklisted by several printing houses of conservative bent, yet *Connecticut Yankee* and several of Twain's later novels placed Beard as the foremost illustrator of the day.

Beard's health faltered after the effort of *Connecticut Yankee* and he was forced to rest. Thereafter, Dan took yearly camping vacations of one to three months.

Dan Beard was an illustrator of note and a respected author, but he was also a crusader for reform. One of his most ardently supported causes was the single tax movement. He wrote *Moonlight*, a novel espousing the cause, in 1892. Beard was also a reformer in two other important areas, conservation and youth. In 1905, he became editor of the sportsman's monthly, *Recreation*. Here he directed the American conservation movement with the help of Dr. William T. Hornaday. Beard organized a youth organization called the Sons of Daniel Boone to provide American youth with constructive activity. In 1906, Beard left *Recreation* for *Woman's Home Companion* and transferred the organization there. All over America, boys organized themselves into "forts" with three "stockades" of eight boys each. From this setup grew "troops" and "patrols" in the Scouting scheme. In 1908, Beard severed relations with *Woman's Home Companion* and left the Sons of Daniel Boone in the charge of his valued friend, Robert Baden-Powell. In 1909, he joined the staff of *Pictorial Review* and also founded the Boy Pioneers. In both of these organizations, Beard emphasized democracy, the outdoors, and the pioneer spirit.

In 1910, Beard consolidated his Boy Pioneers with Seton's Woodcraft Indians, on Baden-Powell's scheme, into the Boy Scouts of America. Beard was a charter member of the National Executive Committee and served as one of three National Scout Commissioners. Chairman of the National Court of Honor, and as an Honorary National Vice-President. He was instrumental in the adoption of the wide-brimmed Stetson as the Scout hat, designed the Scout shirt, and insisted on the Scout neckerchief.

Beard was forced to pass up positions higher than National Commissioner since his wealth was limited and he still had to illustrate for a living. Beard unsuccessfully opposed Chief Scout Executive James E. West and the National Staff's concentration on a bureaucracy of detail and doctrine of professional rather than volunteer leadership.

Beard, himself, maintained that he, rather than Baden-Powell, founded Scouting, but he further claimed that the credit was not so important as to obscure the program. Through his monthly illustrated articles in *Boys' Life* and his frequent appearances at Scout functions nationwide, Daniel Carter Beard, "Uncle Dan", became a genuine folk hero. At the 1940 New York World's Fair Boy Scout Day, 50,000 Scouts honored Beard's birthday with a gigantic celebration.

In addition to Scouting, Beard was chief of the Woodcraft Department at the Culver Military Academy from 1911 through 1915. In 1916, he founded the Dan Beard Outdoor School in Pennsylvania. He was active on the Flushing Board of Education, the Queens Borough Library Board, and numerous scientific, conservation, and outdoor organizations.

Dan Beard was highly decorated by various organizations for his youth work, including the only gold Eagle medal awarded by the BSA, the BSA Silver Buffalo, the British Boy Scout Association's Silver Wolf, the first Outstanding Citizenship Medal of the State of Kentucky, and numerous other honors. Mount Beard in Alaska, adjacent to Mount McKinley, is named in his honor.

On June 11, 1941, at the age of 91 years, Beard died in his sleep of a heart condition complicated by a respiratory infection.

Robert Baden-Powell

Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell was born February 22, 1857. He was the second youngest of six children — four brothers and a sister. Baden-Powell was known to family and friends as "Stephe". Stephe's father, the Reverend Professor Baden Powell, was a distinguished clergyman, being Vicar of Plumstead. Professor Powell also was a great mathematician, Professor of Geometry at Oxford, a noted scientific experimenter of optics and radiation, and a natural history expert. Stephe's father died in 1859, when Stephe was but three years old. Stephe's mother was the daughter of Admiral William Henry Smyth. Robert Stephenson, the famous engineer and bridgebuilder, was his godfather.

After the Professor's death, Mrs. Powell, through strict austerity, maintained the modestly aristocratic lifestyle she thought her children deserved. It was a formidable task, but she managed to keep up their large Hyde Park house in London. Through her industry, all the Powell sons obtained scholarships at prestigious boarding schools which were the gateway to Oxford.

Professor Baden Powell's influence lived on through his stubborn wife. Mrs. Powell officially changed the family name to Baden-Powell to further honor the memory of the late Professor. All the Powell boys were taught and trained to be a credit to their father's name. They learned that belonging to the "higher" class meant not only privileges but also obligations. Mrs. Powell's "good works" for the disadvantaged left a profound impression on Stephe. At an early age, Stephe internalized a stern code of honor, a keen sense of duty, usefulness as a prime goal in life and the realization that he must show concern for those less fortunate

than he.

Stephe received his early education from his mother and a governess. Mrs. Baden-Powell was an accomplished artist and taught all her children to draw. She also held frequent open houses for the likes of Thackeray, Tyndall, and Browning. Brothers, uncles, and Stephe's grandfather were all familiar with and versed in natural science which they eagerly passed on to their eager pupil, Stephe.

At eleven, Stephe entered the Rose High School at Tunbridge Wells. For two years, he studied to ready himself for the boarding school. Through his scholarship and his mother's persistence, Stephe gained entrance to one of the oldest public boarding schools in England, Charterhouse.

Stephe's scholarship was very adequate at first, but less notable as time passed. He was heavily influenced by the personality of Charterhouse's headmaster, Dr. William Haig Brown, whose hallmark was rigid self-discipline without the need for rigid rules.

Stephe was not a noteworthy athlete but was a good swimmer and a decent goalkeeper in soccer. He found his place by joining the many school societies, becoming an inspired debater. He often played the devil's advocate, almost always defending the negative proposition. He discovered his gift for theatrics and his marvelous gift of mimicry. His art ability blossomed. He was a passable painter but became an accomplished sketch artist, drawing equally well with either hand.

Charterhouse moved from its home of many centuries in the heart of London to the outskirts, much to Stephe's delight. Here, when he felt the need to be alone, Stephe would often slip away to the forbidden "Copse". In addition to keenly observing the abundant natural life, he became well practiced in avoiding detection by the professors who regularly patrolled the off-limits area.

On holidays, Stephe and his brothers would journey to the countryside. Often they would sail in the English Channel or on the London rivers in a boat which they had built. At other times they would simply hike and camp.

Despite a few visits to the headmaster's office, Stephe did manage to graduate in 1876, in his nineteenth year. He hadn't decided on a career but took the Oxford entrance exams. Because his attention to his



studies at Charterhouse had been less than meticulous, Stephe did not score sufficiently high to gain entrance.

His mother was incredulous when Stephe informed her that he had failed. Failure was foreign to the Baden-Powell heritage. Stephe had to find a way to redeem his tarnished honor and the solution soon presented itself. He would take the competitive examination for an officer's commission in the British Army. He crammed relentlessly for the cavalry and infantry exams in English composition, geography, experimental science, Latin, and freehand drawing. He placed fifth for the infantry and second for the cavalry out of 718 applicants.

A junior officer's pay of that period could not support anyone and therefore most officers had substantial means. The family decided Stephe should accept the commission and that they would support him at first. Stephe decided on the cavalry. In 1876, Stephe was commissioned a sub-lieutenant in the 13th Hussars, then stationed in northern India. His cavalry comrades soon bestowed upon him the nickname of B-P which was to become his preferred name among friends.

B-P sailed to Bombay aboard a troop carrier equipped with both steam and sail. To relieve boredom, he kept a diary, wrote long letters home, studied Hindustani, and sketched profusely. To relieve the boredom of others, B-P assisted with and performed in shipboard theatricals.

To B-P's surprise, on arrival at his duty station in Lucknow, India, his duties consisted of organizing and presenting entertainment to boost the morale of the resident forces. His military training in India was rigorous. B-P gained proficiency in riding, riflery, swordsmanship, and drill. Being too poor to buy trained polo ponies for the most popular sport of cavalry officers, B-P bought raw ponies and trained them himself, selling the extras to fellow officers to make a little money. When lectures grew unbearably dull, B-P drew his biting caricatures. He passed his examinations admirably and was promoted to lieutenant.

The drastic change in climate and food from his native England, plus the exhausting training led to a decline in B-P's health. Following his exams, B-P spent a month in the Himalayas, where he recovered slightly. Back with his regiment, he grew ill enough to be hospitalized and was sent home to England on hospital leave. B-P recovered quickly with rest, his mother's food and a holiday aboard his brother's yacht. He took additional training in London to become a small arms instructor to boost his pay grade.

Returning to India, B-P found his regiment had relocated in Afghanistan. He rode by train through India and traveled by horse the remainder of the way to the Quetta camp in the Afghanistan mountains. There B-P was put in charge of a mounted troop and was instructed to patrol, draw maps of the area, and do general reconnaissance. He grew to love those very dangerous missions. The weather was treacherous and the locals were murderous. This rough life led B-P to gain the reconnaissance skills he called "scouting". Again, B-P organized entertainment, impersonating even

generals in his act. His commanding officer felt that morale was more important than B-P's illegal impersonations of an officer and heartily endorsed the act.

After the situation quieted in Afghanistan, B-P's regiment withdrew from the war zone and settled in a more peaceful area. Here B-P began writing and sketching illustrated newspaper pieces for the London *Graphic*. His pieces were based on the extensive, richly illustrated diaries he had been keeping since joining the cavalry. B-P had thus embarked on a significant career as a talented journalist, author, and illustrator.

When the regiment retired from Afghanistan, back in India, B-P was appointed adjutant to the Commanding Officer, Colonel Baker Russell. From Russell he learned many valuable lessons about leadership. Russell stressed that the way to bring forward the best in his men was to encourage them to think for themselves and act on their own. His hallmarks were trust and confidence in others.

Russell gave B-P much responsibility, appointing him both small arms instructor and riding instructor. He also had B-P develop a scouting and reconnaissance course for non-commissioned officers. B-P wrote the lectures and devised the field exercises.

While in India, B-P discovered pigsticking, the mounted hunting of wild boar. He loved the chase, the excitement and the challenge. He quickly developed the skill and daring to stalk the cunning pigs. Eventually he even wrote a book on the art.

At the age of twenty-six, Baden-Powell was promoted to Captain. He began to write an army manual based on reconnaissance and scouting. His *Reconnaissance and Scouting* was published in 1884.

The 13th Hussars next sailed to Natal on the south-east coast of Africa. War between the British and the Dutch Boers was brewing. Colonel Baker Russell assigned B-P the dangerous task of gaining first-hand information about passes through the Dutch-held Drakensburg Mountains. He posed as a newspaper correspondent and within a month gathered all the necessary maps and sketches. The Boers settled peacefully, but B-P gained an intimate knowledge of the beautiful countryside and the likable Boers.

In 1885, the Hussars were stationed back in England and B-P spent much time with his family. His English assignment lasted for two uneventful years. Two years later, B-P's uncle, Henry Smyth, was named Commander-in-Chief of British forces in South Africa. B-P signed on as Smyth's aide-de-camp. For many months he settled into a routine monotony of administrative detail. When a violent Zulu uprising occurred in 1888, Baden-Powell overpowered the Zulu forces, and the fierce Zulu chief, Dinizulu, surrendered to him.

In 1890, General Smyth was assigned to Malta and took B-P along. Smyth was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief. B-P was promoted to Major and served as the General's secretary and senior aide-de-camp. B-P found time to stage frequent theatricals, the profits of which he plowed into a respectable Soldier's and Sailor's Club built out of an abandoned hospital.

B-P expected to return to India, but South Africa beckoned again. The Boers and British would soon be fiercely fighting. B-P raised two regiments to disperse the Boer forces on the frontier. As war became immi-

B-P secured an island owned by some wealthy friends for the camp. In August, 1907, Brownsea Island bustled with Scouting activities. He organized the boys into independent units — four "patrols". Each was led by a boy "patrol leader" and all the patrols comprised a "troop". Boys were put "on their honor" and the camp was on. The fleur-de-lis was taken as the Scout symbol.

The most striking quality shared by Beard, Seton, and Baden-Powell is their professions of art, writing and illustrating. Perhaps they all shared a hypothetical "artis-

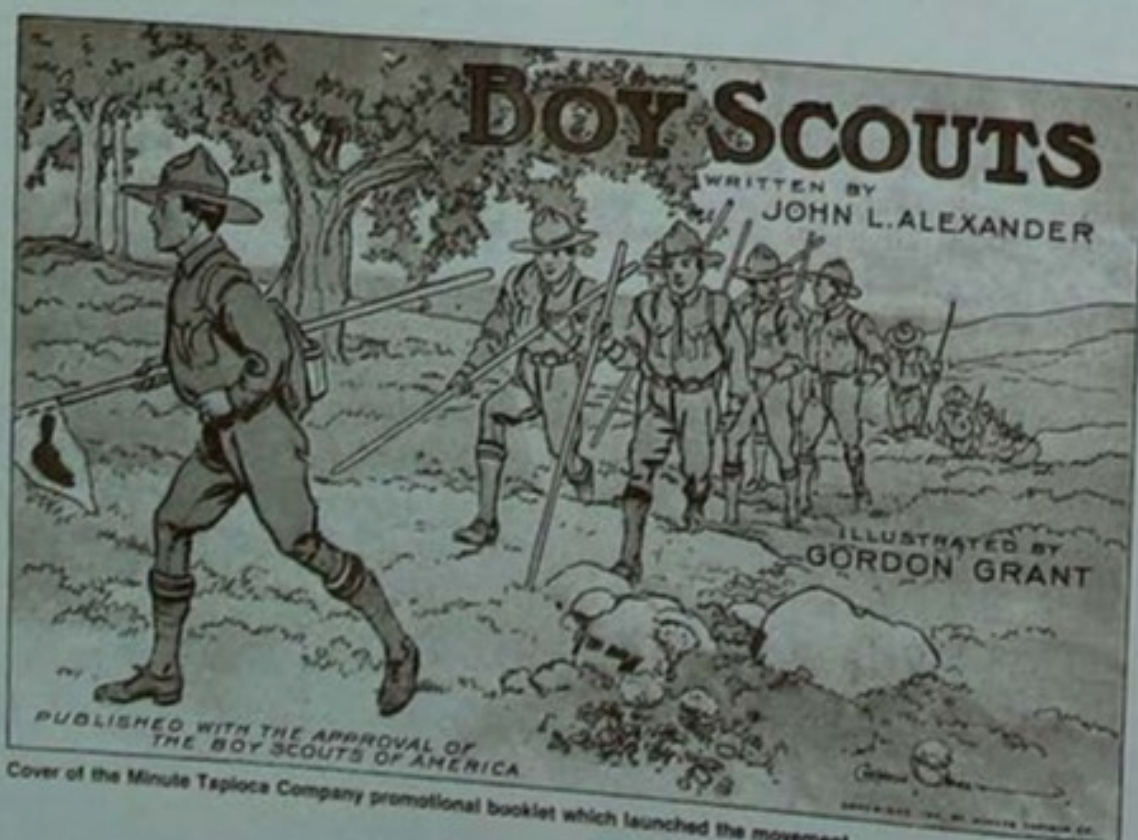
While all three men were predisposed by personality to make contributions to society, circumstances magnified their efforts beyond simple isolated instances. Each was financially able to promote his scheme. Each had the fame necessary to be taken seriously and to attract wide support. Each had a circle of influential friends who added their support to further draw public confidence and acceptance. And a major importance, social conditions were ripe for the widespread adoption of youth programs.



James E. West - Chief Scout Executive



William D. Boyce - Chief organizer of the Boy Scouts of America



Cover of the Minute Tapioca Company promotional booklet which launched the movement

CHAPTER TWO — One Small Good Turn

William D. Boyce was a powerful man. He had considerable wealth and power from a substantial Chicago publishing empire. Boyce must have looked especially bewildered while lost in an impenetrable London fog. Perturbed at his unaccustomed helplessness, he was certainly surprised when out of the swirling murk stepped a uniformed youth who offered to deliver Boyce to his destination. Boyce accepted the gracious assistance and offered the lad a generous tip for his services. His amazement was total when the boy explained that since he was a Scout he could not accept pay for his "good turn". Boyce quizzed the Scout about the organization which could motivate boys to such altruism. Boyce asked the Scout to wait for him until he concluded the errand he had ventured into the fog to accomplish. The Scout led him to Baden-Powell's Henrietta Street office and disappeared without leaving his name.

That fall of 1909, Boyce had many meetings with B-P and other leaders of the British movement. A hefty trunk stuffed to overflowing with Scouting books, pamphlets, newsletters, magazines, uniforms and insignia accompanied him home. Boyce conferred with many prominent Americans that year and early in 1910. He felt he had the support to take the next big step.

Boyce contacted his good friend, Colin Livingstone, for advice about how to incorporate a national organization to promote and supervise Scouting within the United States. At Livingstone's suggestion, a Washington, D.C., law firm drew up articles of incorporation, and, on February 8, 1910, Boyce incorporated the Boy Scouts of America.

Scout troops were already in operation in far-separated towns throughout America at the time of the BSA incorporation. Of prime significance is the role played by the Y.M.C.A. in the early promotion of Scouting. Like the independent Scout troops, the Y.M.C.A. got impetus and direction directly from Baden-Powell's *Scouting for Boys*. In 1909, J.A. Van Dis, the Y.M.C.A. Boy's Work Secretary for Michigan, formed several Scout troops in retary for Michigan. He ran across a newspaper account of Boyce's incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America and promptly reported it to Edgar M. Robinson, Y.M.C.A. Senior Secretary of Boy's Work. Robinson, Boyce, Van Dis, and the Y's International President met and decided that they should attempt to consolidate the various other developing Scout organizations and independent troops into one national organization and that the BSA was best suited to the task. To this point, Boyce had been unsuccessful in getting his organization past the planning stages.

Another early enthusiast, William Randolph Hearst, had financed the American Boy Scouts, which was later called the United States Boy Scouts. In addition, the National Highway Protection Association organized the Boy Scouts of the United States, with Col. Peter Bormus as Chief Scout. Also, Col. William Verbeck chartered the National Scouts of America and there were Peace Scouts of California and Y.M.C.A. Scouts. The indepen-

dent troops, all the various other Scout organizations other than Hearst's, Beard's Sons of Daniel Boone, and Seton's Woodcraft Indians consolidated with the Boy Scouts of America to be the national Scouting organization.

In June, 1910, a diverse group of nationally prominent men from various fields, met with the former heads of the other Scout organizations, and elected Livingstone temporary chairman of the Boy Scouts of America. Seton and Robinson both elaborated on the nature of Scouting. Boyce agreed to pay \$1,000 a month until the organization was completed. John L. Alexander was employed as Managing Secretary and was soon deluged with request for information and a handbook. A committee on Organization was appointed, of which Robinson, Livingstone and Beard were members. Two pamphlets were written and distributed by the committee and they also wrote a forty-eight page booklet which the Minute Tapioca Company distributed.

From August 16th to September 1st, 1910, an experimental camp, in New York state, much like Baden-Powell's Brownsea demonstration, was held. William D. Murray, a prominent Y.M.C.A. supporter, was the Camp Director, Seton was Scoutmaster, and other early Scouters assisted, most notably Dan Beard.

The first year of operation was a trying experience for the infant organization. First, Boyce withdrew his financial support for fear that the movement had grown too dependent upon it and was not making an effort to put Scouting on a firm financial basis. Next, Alexander regretfully terminated his employment as Managing Secretary. There were problems created by Hearst's Scouts and there was no method of screening applicants for Scoutmaster positions.

In the period of adjustment, Robinson was chosen as the organization's Executive Secretary to replace Alexander and Boyce released more funds after the employment of a Financial Secretary. The Committee on Organization had completed its assigned task and in November, 1910, a National Council was formed. Seton was elected Chief Scout, Beard, Bormus and Verbeck were elected National Scout Commissioners, and President Taft was elected Honorary President. Thirty-five men of national prominence comprised the National Council. An Official Handbook was written by Seton and Baden-Powell and a set of national bylaws was approved.

Robinson had accepted the position of Executive Secretary only until a more suitable person could be secured. At this point a young Washington lawyer involved in volunteer youth work came to the attention of several members of the National Council. James E. West was exactly the individual needed to fill the position of permanent Executive Secretary. After much coaxing West agreed to serve for six months. That six months lasted many years until West's retirement in 1942. West's job was to put the organization on a sound management basis and to produce the literature Scouters in the field so desperately needed.

At the 1911 Annual Meeting, the Board of Managers dissolved and the new Executive Board took office. Col. H. Livingstone was elected President of the Boy Scouts of America, Col. Theodore Roosevelt was Honorary Vice-President, and the other officers were reelected. The new Board and Executive faced enormous tasks in formulating American versions of the Scout Oath and Law and Scout Requirements for rank, as well as formulating a method of field supervision.

The Board realized that the English Oath and Law were a good starting point, but that they must be refined and Americanized. Advice was secured from the Presidents and English departments of 500 American universities. The Executive Board adopted the nine existing British Scout Laws — Trustworthy, Loyal, Helpful, Friendly, Courteous, Kind, Obedient, Cheerful, and Thrifty. They adopted three additional laws — Brave, Clean and Reverent. The wording of each law was condensed and made relevant to American boys. The English Scout Oath was essentially the same as the adopted American Scout Oath, except that the Board added the phrase, "To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight." Rank and award requirements were adopted to catch the imagination of eager boys across the U.S. and to test their bodies and minds while building their characters.

Field supervision of Scouting in the first decade was an enormous challenge. At first, three National Scout Commissioners served the entire United States which was divided into East, West, and Central Districts. This proved too much territory for three volunteers and National Field Executives were added to the organization. Gradually, the nation was divided into eight districts. In 1919, field operations were reorganized into twelve Regions approximating the twelve Federal Reserve districts. Each was assigned a staff of executives and was placed under the direction of a volunteer Regional Committee.

Scouting is unique in that other organizations acquire a charter to sponsor a Scout unit as an integral part of their over-all program. Scouting does not independently operate its own units, it just provides support services. Within this framework was developed a plan whereby the sponsoring institution appoints a Troop Committee to guide the institution's Scouting program.

As troops spread with their Committees, many areas and individual cities felt the need for closer support. Local Councils were constituted of representatives of each sponsoring institution plus community leaders. These were democratic bodies chartered by the National Council to organize and supervise the maintenance and extension of troops in local areas. Cities, sections of counties, counties and areas could receive council charters. They were headed by a Council Executive Board presided over by a Council President and other officers. Administration was accomplished either by a volunteer Commissioner or a paid Council Executive. Councils with Executives were First Class Councils, while those under a Council Commissioner

"BE PREPARED"



1915

"DO A GOOD TURN DAILY"

Early B.S.A. membership card

were Second Class Councils. Most Local Councils were organized under the leadership of the local Y.M.C.A. Secretary or under a coalition of local service clubs. Each local council selected representatives who were members of the National Council, thereby giving each Council a direct voice in national policy formation.

The young Scout organization desired a Federal Charter to protect it from outside infringement. Bills to this effect were introduced in Congress in 1913 but died in committee. After diligent lobbying in 1916, both houses of Congress unanimously passed the Federal Charter — the House on March 6th and the Senate on May 31st. The BSA became a Federal Corporation and was afforded permanent protection from infringement upon its name, phrases, uniform and insignia. In 1918, on the basis of the Federal Charter, the New York Supreme Court dissolved the United States Boy Scouts.

Scouting grew rapidly during its first decade once a firm organizational foundation was set. By 1912, every state had Scout Troops. National good turns were instituted and community good turns were gladly performed when requested. Sea Scouting was inaugurated and *Boy's Life* was purchased to be the official Scout magazine. In 1913, *Scouting* became the official bulletin for leaders. Membership registration was adopted and a *Handbook for Scoutmasters* was published. By 1914, Scout Leader Training was instituted and the BSA adopted the conservation cause with the acceptance of the William T. Hornaday Award for Distinguished Service to Conservation as an official Scout award. The

range of merit badges was expanded to 57 subjects in 1915. National Thanksgiving and Christmas Good Turns were performed, and Ohio floods gave Scouts the chance to perform disaster service. The rest of the decade was filled with service to the war effort.

Why Scouting took root in the 1910's requires a complex answer. It lies in the social context of the times; America was awash with Progressivism and various reform movements. It had just passed through an intensive period of industrialization which had drastically altered the traditional way of life. Universal public education certainly had an effect. America also was in the grips of romanticism. Undoubtedly, the synergistic effect of these factors created the social conditions conducive to the growth of Scouting once the seed was planted.

Traditional American values had eroded in the eyes of many early twentieth century citizens. The general prosperity of the era allowed people to devote time and money to reform efforts to "improve" social institutions. The condition of youth was viewed as less than desirable, and so youth organizations were a logical development of the reform movement. Much reform of the period arose from the new middle class which grew in

proportion to the growth of industrialization. With the advent of universal public education, general literacy was improved and because public schools replaced the home as a prime socializing unit, society became very eager to entrust institutions other than the family with socializing chores. Scouting was seen as an excellent way to instill moral values into the framework of American young manhood.

America had largely passed out of its frontier and pioneer stages. The harsh realities of struggling for survival against the elements on a day-to-day basis was long past. It was thus feasible to make playgrounds of the forests and the wilderness, as long as one spent no more than a few weeks in it. The threat of Indian brutality was gone, too. They could easily make a hero out of the redman and forget the realities of deadly raids on white settlements in retaliation for white greed and injustices against the "noble savages."

Scouting took root in Northeast Ohio soon after the founding of the Boy Scouts of America's inception. The social factors at play throughout America were also present in the current Buckeye Council area. In fact Progressivism may have been stronger in Massillon than almost anywhere else in America. It is no surprise that Scouting then found fertile ground in that environment.



Early B.S.A. insignia - Patrol colors, Second Class Bugler, First National Executive Board insignia





First Massillon Boy Scout camp group entraining for Zoar, Ohio - 1912

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Wm. Zintsmaster | 8. Paul Rice | 15. Harry Stultz | 22. James Croxton |
| 2. Paul Rider | 9. Elwin Stultz | 16. Edgar Rice | 23. Carleton Albrecht |
| 3. Walter Bischoff | 10. Rid Harrison | 17. Myrick Russell | 24. John Johnston |
| 4. Louis Harold | 11. R. Smith | 18. Courtney Bischoff | 25. Merle Darrah |
| 5. Charles Haggem | 12. Stanton Stahl | 19. Ed Hess | 26. Carter Merwin |
| 6. Carl Gans | 13. William Brenner | 20. Vincent Donahue | 27. A. A. Hammersmith - Scoutmaster |
| 7. Tom Urwin | 14. Homer Zink | | |

CHAPTER THREE — Scouting Springs Forth

During the summer of 1911, a youth from another city visited Massillon on vacation. He stayed with relatives and made friends with the neighborhood boys. Massillon was surrounded by fields and woods where the boys often took hikes. Here the youth shared the woodlore skills he had learned earlier that year as a Scout in a troop in his home city. Although this scenario is a hypothetical reconstruction of Scouting's introduction into Massillon, it is recorded that such an unnamed youth did visit Massillon in 1911 and was the direct stimulus to the formation of the first Massillon Scout Troop. Nowhere is the youth's identity recorded, but the enthusiasm of Massillon's "Unknown Scout" lives on in the many current Buckeye Council Scout Troops.

The unknown Scout's encouragement to the neighborhood boys to begin Scouting on their own incubated for several months and then Anthony A. Hammersmith, later to become Secretary of the Massillon Chamber of Commerce and President of A.A. Hammersmith Insurance, was persuaded to organize a Scout Troop and become its Scoutmaster. S.G. Edgar became Assistant Scoutmaster. The original troop was launched on December 22, 1911, with a banquet, complete with soda pop toasts, at Hermann's Restaurant on East Main Street. The forty Scouts in attendance had all taken their Tenderfoot tests and were duly praised by School Superintendent L.E. York and teacher George H. McCale, both of whom were made honorary members. J.W. McClymonds, prominent Massillon industrialist, donated a hall for the troop's use in the Kincaid Building on South Erie Street.

Hammersmith's leadership was dynamic. He kept the Scouts' time filled with exciting activities and, along with his Scouts, acquired the necessary Scout skills by learning as he taught. In early July 1912, the troop had its first practical experience in firebuilding and cooking. Each Scout successfully built his own fire and cooked eggs, bacon, and potatoes.

From its earliest days, Hammersmith's troop was a crack unit. Having his troop fully uniformed was Hammersmith's first goal. He soon accomplished the task and all forty Scouts were resplendent at public functions.

In 1912, the troop's meeting place changed to the Duncan Building. Much time in the meetings and on weekend hikes was spent in preparation for the first weekend hike, held August 15 through August 25. Excitement was high with anticipation for this all-important trip. This camp would prove that they were true Scouts by putting into practice their newly-learned Scouting skills.

Hammersmith chose as his campsite a place known as Indian Springs, 18 miles south of Massillon, near Zoar. The precise spot was a high clay knoll between Tuscarawas River and the Ohio-Erie Canal.

Thirty Scouts took the train to Zoar and embarked on their ten-day adventure. They were organized into four patrols, each of which built its own cooking oven. Their

schedule was full of activity. Each day began with a sunrise flag ceremony. The morning was spent in skill-learning; early afternoons were spent boating and fishing; swimming was taught from 3:30 to 4:00 p.m. each day. Hikes were held daily. Time after supper was spent around the campfire. The full, active schedule meant tired Scouts, so that by 8:00 or 8:30 everyone gladly retired.

The tents were arranged in a semicircle facing the Canal Dover Highway, south of Zoar. A sixty foot flagpole and signs near the highway were a great public relations gimmick for Scouting. Forty-two visitors were noted in one day, some from points as distant as Cleveland, Dennison, and Pennsylvania. A steady stream of curious Massillonians and Cantonians also visited.

As most beginning campers soon discover, a lot of time, at first, is spent preparing meals. A typical day's meals were pancakes for breakfast, a ham lunch and fried chicken with gravy for dinner. Fish was a frequent menu item, as they were plentiful in the Tuscarawas and easily caught. Scouts Biddle Harrison and Harold Brenner were especially successful fishermen. After the second day of Scout-cooked meals, Scoutmaster Hammersmith wryly commented that the Scouts' cooking was improving.

On August 25th, the Scouts returned home, tired and experienced. All had made progress toward their First Class rank. This first Scout camping experience in the council area was proclaimed a resounding success.

In 1913, Hammersmith's troop took on major public service projects. They started in a quiet way on Memorial Day, 1913. National Headquarters forbade making a show of Memorial Day service, so Scouts unobtrusively decorated graves of veterans.

Activities were numerous throughout 1913. An example of such activities was a practice hike. On October 30, Scouts were tested in a severe rainstorm where they successfully practiced their Second Class firebuilding and cooking requirements. The year's activities were highlighted by a huge feast in honor of the troop members. Membership benefitted from the troop's exciting activities. To ensure continued high membership and to balance attrition, a recruiting campaign was held in September of 1913. The recruitment was so successful that the *Massillon Evening Independent* headlined an article: "Local Boy Scouts Swell Enrollment."

The infamous flood of March 25, 1913, was devastating to Massillon. The entire downtown area was inundated. Businesses ceased operations for weeks and many families had to be evacuated. In their final report, the Massillon Flood Relief Committee commended the Scouts' role in emergency service operations: "We wish to emphasize our appreciation . . . to the Boy Scouts for the splendid services rendered this committee during and immediately after the flood." The story of the Massillon troop's service spread nationwide. The Scout Commissioner of Chicago, H.A. Halsey, praised the Massillon Scouts' efforts in flood relief.



A. A. Hammersmith in later years

Although Hammersmith's troop passed from the scene after about three years, Massillon Scouting was firmly entrenched and produced many fine Scouts and Scouters. Additionally, since the *Independent* gave wide news coverage to Scouting, the public was enlightened on Scouting's existence, its aims and purposes, and this fostered public support. Since the Scouts were seen favorably and performed important services such as flood relief, public support for Scouting grew stronger still.

Hammersmith's troop is uniquely significant because it was the first troop organized in the Buckeye Council area. It was also a very early troop nationally (Hammersmith was Scoutmaster #4037). It is also unique in its public relations role in sensitizing the public to Scouting's existence and worth. Massillon was a hub of progressive reform and Scouting naturally fit well with the overall progressive mood. The Hammersmith troop was multinational and multiracial and the public seemed to have no trouble accepting the situation.

The existence of other Massillon area troops is partially speculative since so few records of the era exist today. It is known that George Wampler organized a troop in East Greenville during 1912. In 1916, Hammersmith's successor at the Chamber of Commerce, Edwin A. Lord, secured the services of Dr. J.A. Carnes as Scoutmaster. The *Independent* gave considerable publicity and by February, 1917, reported that there was much interest in Scouting from Massillon, East Greenville, Navarre and surrounding communities. The Scouts' role nationally in war service efforts served to heighten the interest of potential Scouts. At least 75

Massillon Scouts sold over \$1000 worth of Liberty Loan Bonds during the first loan, cultivated "victory gardens," and gathered contributions to buy yarn for the local Red Cross to knit outfits for sailors aboard the battleship *Ohio*. Carnes' troop held a summer camp at Mason's Point on Turkeyfoot Lake. Twenty Scouts camped for two weeks under the leadership of Jacob Hess and Warren Miller. It seems that at least two troops were in operation by late 1917 because Massillon Troop #2 sponsored a movie entitled "Knights of the Square Table" at the Grand Theatre. Proceeds went to purchase tobacco for the American soldiers and to buy troop equipment. The application for a council charter for Massillon Scouting lists three troops in existence at the close of 1918, but it is possible that these troops were organized as a part of the charter application procedure. The survival of a Boy Scout 3rd Liberty Loan Campaign poster indicates Scout activity in 1918, which the *Independent* confirms in a war service report, which lists Scouts marching in the Campaign Victory Parade. It is known that the Scouts were sufficiently organized in October, 1918, to collect nearly \$32,000.00 in war bond sales in only five days.

Unfortunately, the story of Scouting's beginnings in the Canton area was not preserved. The earliest surviving records list five troops by 1915. William Evans organized a troop at Burn's School in Crystal Park which became Troop 1. A second troop was organized at Crystal Park but did not survive long. Troop 3 met at the Canton Post Office, Scoutmaster E.R. Hoover's home, and later at the First Congregational Church. Lee Manly organized the fourth Canton troop at Trinity Evangelical United Brethren Church, then in the Southwest end of the city. In 1916, two new troops were formed, Troop 5 organized by William H. Snyder at the First Christian Church and Troop 6 organized by Dr. Loyal E. Leavenworth at the First Methodist Church.

In 1916, the Canton YMCA became an important factor in central Stark County Scouting work. The Y had been exposed to the Boy Scout scheme by the National YMCA offices, and although the Canton Y did not formally adopt the program in 1910, they did organize boy's activities into different age groups, designating the 11 to 14-year-olds "Boy Scouts". YMCA Boys' Work Assistant Director George Deaver had been a Scoutmaster in Crooksville, Ohio, before moving to Canton in 1914. YMCA Director Ed Myers assigned the "Boy Scout" age group to Deaver. In 1916, Deaver assumed the position of Scout Commissioner for Canton as an integral part of his Y duties, thus early Canton Scouting came under the direct supervision of the YMCA.

At some early date the Canton Scoutmasters joined together to coordinate their activities by forming a Scoutmasters' Association. In 1917, Dr. Leavenworth was elected President of the Association.

Deaver and Leavenworth formed a successful team. Many Canton churches clamored for troops but couldn't organize the necessary Troop Committees or secure the needed Scoutmasters. Deaver and Leavenworth tackled the job and in 1917 organized four troops



— Gerock Welss's Troop 7 at the Baptist Church, Troop 8 in the Italian Settlement with Deaver as Scoutmaster, John Elliot became Scoutmaster of Troop 9, and Reverend Walter McCowatt was assisted in starting Troop 10 at the Episcopal Church. Troop 8 was short-lived, and Albert Weigel's First Presbyterian Church Troop assumed Troop 8's number at some later date.

Two troops held their first Summer Camps in 1917. Troop 4 under Wilbur Frey camped on the Big Sandy near Magnolia. Troop 5 under William Snyder camped at Sandy Lake.

In 1917, E.R. Hoover began to edit a local Scout newspaper — the *Buckskin*. It was printed by the Economy Press and sent to all Scouts and Scouters in the Canton area. The *Buckskin* carried reports by troop scribes of each troop's activities and also items of interest to troops and leaders. The *Buckskin* was rather activist in its orientation, agitating loudly for the organization of a Local Council for Canton as early as May, 1917.

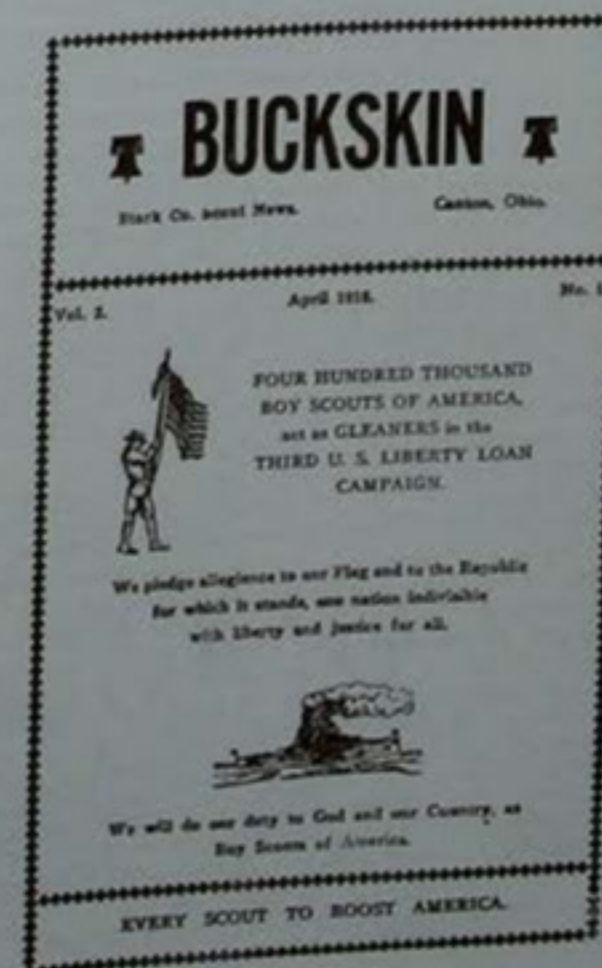
Canton Scouts quickly became deeply involved in supporting the U.S. cause in the first World War. Most troops planted home gardens in an effort to fulfill the slogan, "Every Scout to Feed A Soldier". George Clark was appointed City Food Commissioner while the *Buckskin* fueled the intertroop competitive spirit.

The scope of Canton Scouting's war effort service is staggering. Canton Scouts sold Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps and Liberty Loan Bonds. They assisted the Red Cross, the Vigilance Bureau, the Council of Na-

tional Defense, and served as Special War Messengers for the Bureau of Public Information. They assisted the Small Traffic Department at all big war gatherings, assisted with crowd control at large fires, and policed the Auditorium. Canton Scouts also gathered peach pits for gas masks, surveyed for black walnut trees to be used in airplane propellers, and protected the Ohio forests by destroying tent caterpillars.

The history of the early troops of the Massillon and Canton areas was partially preserved in the records of the local councils which arose and survived there. The Massillon troops eventually came under the jurisdiction of the Massillon Area Council and the Canton troops became the Canton Area Council. Since the Canton Council was the dominant council when, in 1958, the two merged into the current Buckeye Council, more Canton Council files were preserved and thus more records of early Canton troops were preserved. The record of early Massillon Scouting was fortuitously reported in the *Massillon Evening Independent* and so the accounts of early Massillon Scouting are more richly detailed.

Accounts of the early troops of Alliance, Wooster, and Dover-New Philadelphia areas are nearly nonexistent, partly because those troops affiliated into councils in their respective areas and those councils merged very early in their history into either the Massillon or Canton Area Councils.



A Liberty Bond!

What It Pays You

No Red Tape

Pay No MONEY Now

Easy Payments on Government Plan

If you can't do this, ask a Boy Scout for the name of local books which have made special arrangements for installment payments.

No Charge for Service

No banks, trust company, broker or store will make any charge for taking your order as delivering your bond. No Boy Scout receives anything for delivering this message or calling for your reply. This is their service to the Government.

Use application blank and window card on the other side.



The Massillon Council Story

The Rotarians studied the challenge thoroughly. At one 1918 meeting, they hosted 75 Scouts as supper guests. They also heard Scoutmaster Joseph Taylor of Akron speak on the merits of scouting. In November, the Rotary Club was ready for action. Dangler invited twenty community leaders to meet with him at the Chamber of Commerce offices to discuss forming the Boy Scout Council.

The Dangler committee elicited the support of various community groups and pressed ahead in the council formation. With the support of these groups, the Dangler Committee engaged Robert Holerman of Joliet, Illinois, as Scout Executive. Holerman had previous experience in organizing new councils. (He also later served as Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.) The Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club financed his salary at first. Beulah Lockard was employed as stenographer. To assist in the organization process, National Field Scout Commissioner J. R. Fitch, of Columbus, spent several days in Massillon. A recruitment campaign was launched and every church was encouraged to sponsor a troop.

Although the charter papers were not filed until January 9, 1919, Massillon scouting was operating as a council at least from December 1, 1918. The first year's budget was set at \$1,322.00. It is significant that Massillon was unusual in directly becoming a First Class Council (by hiring a paid Scout Executive) without first being a Second Class Council with a volunteer commissioner as head of the organization.

The original Dangler committee evolved into the Executive Board and Council Committees. Dangler was elected Council President. M. R. Bissell, John R. Council Commissioner; Frederick J. Griffiths, E. R. Stalker, and C. M. Russell were Vice Presidents. Albrecht served as Treasurer and Finance Committee Chairman. The Finance Committee consisted of Albrecht, F. F. Taggart, F. J. Griffiths, and J. J. Donahue. Publicity Chairman was E. B. Lord; Hershey Meeks and

Holerman succeeded quickly in the organization of the Council on the troop level. As a result of the first recruitment campaign, he signed up nine new scouts on December 4, and by late December, 1918, he had three troops organized. Troop 1 met at St. Timothy's Church, Troop 2 was sponsored by the First Christian Church and Troop 3 first met at the residence of Dr. B. T. Miller, but sponsorship was later assumed by St. Mary Catholic Church. As the first Council-sponsored activity, in January, 1919, the scouts paraded through downtown and gave a very realistic first aid demonstration. The early recruiting efforts were generally successful but were hampered somewhat by lack of scoutmasters. The public was informed of this need by posters placed in downtown establishments.

By January, 1919, every church in the city wanted a troop and, with 80 scouts registered, Holerman announced the implementation of a ten-week Scoutmasters' Training Course. He recruited six trainers and nine trainees. The school met every Tuesday evening. By February, two additional troops were organized and all five troops had trained leadership.

Holerman's organizing efforts continued. As each troop obtained a Scoutmaster and began to meet regularly, it was considered organized. In March, 1919, Holerman set up troop committees in each sponsoring institution to give support to its troop. By then, Holerman had organized nine troops.

Once the initial organizational work was accomplished, civic activity became an early important council function. By early 1919, community participation included the Lincoln Day celebration, Memorial Day parade and the sale of War Bonds in the 5th Liberty Loan Campaign. The first non-service council activity was a Saturday hike on March 15, 1919. Holerman led the hike to help fulfill requirements for rank examinations. As weekend events became more frequent, the need for a weekend campsite was felt and the search was begun.

It was also apparent that the older boys felt the need for programs different than those which appealed to younger Scouts. The Boy Scouts of America program did not directly address this need, so Holerman experimented on his own. He formed a special troop of twenty older boys as a special service corp. Some members retained membership in their old troop and some registered solely in the new troop. The special troop had cycle and motorcycle patrols. New activities of this kind caused Holerman's work load to grow. To assist him an Assistant Scout Executive, A. Don Hussong, was hired in 1919.

Meantime, the Camp Committee busied itself with the search for a nearby campsite. Many properties were



1918 Canton Council Summer Camp on Turkeyfoot Lake

as the Scout Executive and the Council budget was to be separate but still within the YMCA treasury.

Deaver attended the Flint Conference of Scout Executives in September, 1919, and spoke with National Scout Commissioner Freeman about the charter. At that time it was determined that Canton was not entitled to a First Class Council under the overprotective YMCA arrangement. Deaver wrote back to National requesting a Second Class Charter. The entire sticky situation led to a review by the National Staff. Deputy National Field Scout Commissioner Walter Kiplinger met with the Council, the YMCA Directors and Deaver, to work out some sort of equitable solution. All the parties agreed to a more thorough organization of the council to insure its separate identity and to conform more closely with the National Constitution. They also agreed to Deaver's employment as Scout Executive with the funds still funneled through the YMCA account. The council would also conform to National dictates that each troop be represented in the council's membership.

Commissioners D. W. Lawrence and Walter Kiplinger indicates that Canton was issued a First Class Charter about November 1, 1919, with Deaver as Scout Executive. It is uncertain whether the charter was short-term or whether it expired at the end of the year. At some point, the council's designation again reverted to Second Class status, although Deaver remained Scout Executive. The *National Reports to Congress* for 1919 and 1920 both list Canton as a Second Class Council.

Gains under the tenuous council were tremendous in 1919. At the time that the organization of the council was first pursued there were nine troops. At year-end the number had grown to twelve. There were 215 scouts and at least 30 men registered on Troop Committees. Deaver even organized a Scout Drum and Bugle Corps.

The most immediate benefit of the charter was Canton's entitlement to a Court of Honor which could award Merit Badges and promote Scouts to the higher ranks. Dr. Leavenworth served as its first Chairman. Members of the Court of Honor were H. L. Holmes, H. E. Patrick, Frank Crawford, E. G. Landor, Guy C. Hiner, Elflo Proctor, William R. Zollinger, O. F. Kwett, George Schoner, H. J. Krider, C. C. Lester, W. S. Carnes, Rollin Spellman, Harry Fife and Edgar C. Myers.

Canton's first experience with a Council-sponsored Summer Camp occurred in the summer of 1919. Deaver was the Camp Director; his assistants were Dr. Leavenworth, C. L. Ailes, and Wilbur Frey. Camp was at the YMCA's Turkeyfoot Lake site. The *Canton Daily News* ran a weekly supplement on the camp during the season.

Besides Moock, Deaver, and Leavenworth, Rotarians known to have served on the council were Guy C. Hiner, George Schoner, Joe Markley, LaVerne A. Busche, Lloyd Noaker, William Daberk, Rollin Spellman, Charles Roth, and A. E. Mitzel.

Monthly rallies where scouts gathered to practice their skills and share fellowship were popular activities. Test camps allowed officials to pass proficient scouts on their First and Second Class skills. A May Review at the Canton Public Auditorium hosted Scout delegations from Massillon, Alliance, and Akron. A lively Father and Son Banquet was well received. A Fall Review and a Winter Camp also highlighted 1919 Scout activities. Service activities included the Victory Loan Bond Drive, traffic duty at the reception parade welcoming home the 146th Battalion, and parade duty at the Labor Day Parade.

Very little is known about 1920 Scout work in Canton. It is known that Deaver continued on as Scout Execu-



Canton Scoutmasters Association which instigated formation of the Canton Council

tive and again served as Summer Camp Director. The 1919 Charter probably extended to November 1920, but no listing is given in the 1920 *Report to Congress*. National probably grew dissatisfied with the temporary ar-

angement worked out with the Council and insisted on a reorganization in line with the Constitution and National regulations. In any case, Canton Scouting was in a precarious position late in 1920.

[illegible]

Quinn has not been a crowd puller, although a few teams have been attracted and others repelled by his antics.

[illegible]

AND WE GO MARCHING ON

While the earliest history of Tuscarawas County Scouting is obscured by time, the founding of the Tuscarawas County Council is well recorded in the *Ohio Democrat and Times*. The preliminary steps to organize the council were taken when National Deputy Field Commissioner A. C. Barclay spoke to the Dover Rotary Club on April 15, 1920. The club, impressed with Barclay's plan to organize a local council, appointed Rotarians John Mauer, Thomas Edwards and Dr. F. B. Larimore to spearhead the organizational efforts.

The Rotary Committee immediately formed the council from a broad group of community leaders. Twenty-seven met at the Chamber of Commerce offices in late April, 1920. Those agreeing to constitute the organization committee were: H. H. Harlow (Temporary Chairman), G. A. Garver, P. J. Dunn, H. C. Miller, The Reverend Zeller, Dr. Trubey, E. F. McKeown, Charles Heintzleman, John Mauer, C. L. Melvaine, E. J. Miller, Charles Barthelmeh, John Spidell, Thurman Keppler and Harry Dillehen. The organizational committee's efforts slowly bore fruit as more and more groups and areas of the county committed their support.

The Tuscarawas County Council was officially formed on August 4, 1920, in the Chamber of Commerce chambers. The group elected G. A. Garver Council President with J. A. Krantz, J. J. Walsh, J. M. Kaden, C. W. Rosel and The Reverend V. G. Flynn as Vice Presidents. A. J. Harris agreed to serve as Treasurer and C. L. Melvaine as Commissioner. New Philadelphia was chosen as the

By December, 1920, the Tuscarawas County Council was able to boast solid achievements. A. H. Ferguson was hired as Scout Executive, an Executive Board was active and outlying districts were formed in Strasburg and Newcomerstown. Later additional districts were organized in Dover, New Philadelphia, Dennison and Uhrichsville. The council participated in several public events, gave community service at the Armistice Day Celebration, distributed Red Cross and Christmas Seal posters, held an overnight hike, assisted at the Daughters of the American Revolution convention, spearheaded a countrywide cleanup drive and hosted a Scout Leaders' Training Course.

The Scouts of the Tuscarawas County Council camped at "Camp Tuscarawas," a site on the Tuscarawas River near Port Washington for the summer camp season in 1921. Since that site was unavailable for subsequent seasons, a search was made for a permanent campsite. No suitable site was located in time for the 1922 camp, so arrangements were made with the Massillon Council to camp jointly at Camp Mason.

Difficulties in raising a substantial sum of money for operations and for a permanent camp site led the Tuscarawas County Council to explore alternative forms of operations. The very successful 1922 joint summer camp adventure spurred the exploration of a merger with the Massillon Council. After several months of negotiations, the councils formally merged late in 1922.

Alliance got a somewhat later start in organizing their council than Canton, Massillon, Wayne County and even Tuscarawas County. The earliest recorded representatives of Scouting in Alliance were Scoutmasters Frank Hoover, C. R. Kline, Lauren E. Bitter and W. E. Weghorst. They were active in 1922 although a troop was believed to have been organized in 1917. By early 1923 only Weghorst's troop was actively operating. Seventeen Scouts — several First Class, many with merit badges — were soon incorporated into the Alliance Council.

Early in March 1923, the YMCA and the Alliance Ministerial Association called a community meeting to form a Boy Scout council. By August 20, a temporary organization was in place. H. D. Tolerton was elected President, W. B. McCrory and D. D. Davis were chosen Vice Presidents, W. E. Weghorst became Treasurer and R. C. Schneeberger was elected Secretary. National BSA officials granted the Alliance Council a charter in May, 1923.

Nineteen twenty-three was an active first year. The council competed in the Canton Council Scout Rally, decorated soldiers' graves, marched in the Memorial Day parade and directed Christmas traffic. By far the biggest activity of 1923 was the summer camp on Big Sandy Creek. Camp Ma-Wa-Da-Ni was Alliance's YMCA campsite between Minerva and Malvern. The Y secured



the site as a community camp and a summer Scouting facility. The summer camp was open during one period for the city's youth in general and reserved a second week exclusively for Scout use. Forty-one Scouts had a great time at the Council's first experiment in council summer camping under the leadership of Camp Director Gregg Irwin and Assistant C. A. Metcalf.

The Fall of 1923 was busily spent perfecting the organization of the Alliance Council. The Council Charter Renewal application graphically displayed the progress accomplished: seven active council operating committees, seventy adult leaders, five troops and one hundred Scouts. Four hundred dollars had been raised to finance the second year budget.

Activities in 1924 included participation in the McKinley Pilgrimage, marching in the Alliance Boys' Week Parade and a "get-out-the-vote" campaign, but the big activity was camping at Ma-Wa-Da-Ni. The camp was at the same site with sixty fun-loving Scouts present. The Scouts even held the inevitable "snipe hunt." *The Alliance Review* recorded the adventures of one typical snipehunter: "The night before last Alfred Schneider stayed out four hours catching snipes. He stated he nearly had two or three but the biggest ones got away."

In the three years following 1924, the Alliance Council settled into a less hectic existence as council leaders became more experienced and the program's novelty wore off. In 1926, Richard Irwin became the first Alliance Eagle Scout. In 1927, however, difficulties appeared. Camp Director and Commissioner C. A. Metcalf accepted a position as the Lancaster YMCA Executive Director which necessitated his leaving Alliance. Apparently, there was no separate council summer camp that year, as the Scouts camped as part of the regular YMCA program. Scouting on the troop level continued apace but the Alliance Council organization seems to have begun unravelling in mid-1927. By 1928 the council was defunct and no attempt was made to secure a renewal charter. The Canton Council picked up the pieces and incorporated the Alliance territory into the Canton Council in 1930.

Scouts James Curry and Robert Critchfield are the earliest recorded Wayne County Scouts. Their Scout Veteran's records date Wooster-area Scouting back to May, 1917. The *Wooster Daily Record* reported considerable troop activity in 1919. Wooster Scouts collected usable clothing for the Red Cross, served as "Gleaners After the Reapers" selling additional Liberty Loan Bonds after the regular campaigns and celebrated Scout Week. Scouting on the troop level was relatively strong and had good public support prior to 1920.

The good news generated by Wooster Scouts piqued the interest of a coalition of civic leaders who called all fathers of Scout-age boys and representatives of the Wayne County community service organizations together to discuss the expansion of local Scouting in late March, 1920. Fifty-five men accepted the invitation. Judge L. R. Critchfield chaired the meeting and A. R. William recorded the minutes. Keynote speaker, Field Scout Executive F. W. Ewing of the Akron Council, fielded questions about Scout Council operations while Colonel F. C. Gerlach, the Reverend F. H. Snively, George J. Schwartz, L. C. Boles and G. C. Maur gave testimonials on the general worth of Scouting. The members present appointed Gerlach, C. L. Allis, Schwartz, Snively and Boles to form a Wooster Scout Council. Within two weeks, a Council of fifteen men was chosen. Boles agreed to serve as "Council Chairman" until the Council Election could be held. In June, the Council expanded to include outlying areas of Wayne County and Council membership was expanded to fifty men. Regional Scout Executive M. M. Ammunson helped the Wayne County Council complete its organization which culminated in the June, 1920 selection of a Council Executive Board. Gerlach accepted the Council Presidency and Boles agreed to serve as Council Commissioner.

Council activities in 1920 were simply former troop activities under Council leadership. Council leaders directed their energies toward improving upon organizational gains already in place. The one major diversion of Council energies was a Council summer camp. Donald Dickason, Mr. McKain and Mr. Gompert agreed to share the Camp Directorship. Council leaders picked Sandy Lake near Ravenna for their two week camp. Seventy Scouts enjoyed their first organized summer camping experience.

Financing the fledgling Council was a major concern in 1920. The few day-to-day operational expenses were paid by the generous support of various Council members. The strains of expanding the organization beyond Wooster into the more rural areas of Wayne County proved too great a task for already overworked volunteers. Discussion favoring the employment of a paid Scout Executive convinced the Executive Board that an extensive budget would have to be developed and a major finance drive undertaken to hire an Executive. The Finance Committee projected expenses at \$15,000 through 1923. The Executive Board decided to secure a Scout Executive when the first \$5,000 was

pledged. The fundraising effort went smoothly and Scout Executive Richard O. Liebich, a Bucyrus native, was commissioned February 10, 1921.

The Wayne County Council blossomed with Liebich at the helm. The Executive Board continued to focus their attention on administrative matters while Liebich strengthened the program end of Council operations. April saw a deluge of Scout activity. A tracking hike and formation of a Boy Scout Orchestra followed a benefit theatre presentation and a public Scout demonstration at the Wooster High School Auditorium. The hectic pace continued through the remainder of 1921. Eight troops marched in the Memorial Day Parade. Scout Rallies, City Park cleanups, a Fire Prevention Day activity, distribution of Red Cross posters and providing First Aid and Information Booth service at the County Fair were but a few 1921 activities. The 1921 Summer Camp, again on Sandy Lake (also known as Stafford Lake), was under the direction of Liebich. Two camp periods served one hundred Scouts. The efforts of the Wooster Rotary Club provided funds, equipment and transportation. In appreciation, the Council decreed the 1921 Summer Camp "Camp Rotarian" and awarded a chenille letter "R" as its camp honor award.

Council organization progressed at a rapid pace. Early in 1922, Wooster and Orrville both organized as districts. Doylestown and Rittman followed later in the year. All four districts elected District Committees and representatives to the Council Executive Board. Later additions were Creston, West Salem, Applecreek and Fredericksburg. The basic framework was then in place on which to build solid gains.

The Council Executive Board reviewed its first year progress and decided that more emphasis on programming aimed at the boy level was needed. To this end, skill classes to aid advancement, a major emphasis on leader training and numerous service and activity opportunities were provided. Wayne County Council Scouts provided a major service to other area youth beginning in January, 1922. Wooster city fathers had forbidden "coasters" from sledding down the steep Bever Street hill. The relented when the Wayne County Council offered to provide guards to prevent accidents and reroute traffic. *Scouting Magazine* uncovered the story and commended the Wooster Scouts for their outstanding service. Other service and activities during 1922 include a Good Turn Day during Scout Week where the Scout habit of the daily Good Turn was urged upon the community at large, posting daily United States Department of Agriculture weather reports and forecasts for public use, and a Scout Mother's Roundup complete with a picnic supper, Scout skills and stunts. Wooster youth especially enjoyed a community swimming hole dug by various Scouts. A Camper's Savings Club eased the financial burden of the summer camp fees for "Camp Wayne" campers. Sandy Lake was again the site of the council summer camp.

The 1923 BSA Anniversary was the center piece of Wooster Scout activities that year. "Kids' Awakening," a Scout play, at the City Opera House garnered rave

reviews. An anniversary hike and the Annual Bird House Building Contest sponsored by the Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center rounded out an outstanding program.

The Wayne County Council eagerly snapped up the 57 acres PeeWee Hollow owned by E. P. McKinley when it was placed on the open market for the nominal sum of \$450.00. Clear title was transferred on May 7, 1923, and the Council laid plans to develop it as a Scout Reservation. Plans called for several campsites, a lake and dam, and weekend cabins. Frank Turner graded the campsites but development was not sufficiently complete to allow the planned 1923 Summer Camp there. A school vacation the first Friday of November 1923 gave Scout Executive Liebich the opportunity to host the first Scout camping on PeeWee during what he called "Reservation Day."

Since PeeWee was not ready for summer camping in 1923, the Council camped again at Sandy Lake. Camp was taking shape when a legal dispute between owner of the site and an adjoining landowner forced a move to another site on the lake and a postponement of the first camp period. Two moves later, the Council set up operations on a former military campsite on the opposite shore of the lake. Fifty Scouts greatly enjoyed the camp experience despite the postponement.

The hectic pace of Council duties wore heavily on Richard Liebich. He suffered a nervous collapse and tendered his resignation on doctor's orders effective January 9, 1924. The expansion of Wayne County Scouting, especially in the far-flung corners of the county, was Liebich's chief accomplishment. Scouting had footholds in every community. Wayne County Council leaders were unsure of what course to take without the dynamic leadership of Liebich. National BSA officials offered assistance in finding a new Scout Executive. Volunteer leaders and Council office secretary Miss Allen held the fort for over a year until Liebich's replacement was hired.

The initial council finance drive in 1920-1921 consisted of three year pledges. Many were renewed in 1924 but additional pledges were sought to place the Council on a firm financial basis. Additional funds were needed to pay a larger Scout Executive salary and to develop Camp PeeWee. The Wooster Kiwanis and Wooster Rotary clubs were substantial backers. Herman Freeland chaired the drive and was ably assisted by L. Lamp and Professor Martin. They reported a "good response" and the council thanked the committee for their successful efforts.

The only reported Council activity in 1924 was participation in the Scout Week Pilgrimage to the McKinley Monument in Canton where over two thousand Scouts from the Akron, Canton, Massillon, Alliance and Wayne County Councils honored Ohio's martyred President.

With Council leadership busily keeping the organization intact until a new Executive could be installed, Council leadership arranged for summer camping at Cleveland's Chagrin Falls Reservation. Scoutmaster Leon Plasterer reported that Wayne Scouts had a good



time in 1924. Wayne County Council apparently used the Cleveland camp until 1927.

To spread costs of Council operations the Wayne County Council Executive Board explored merging operations with Ashland and Millersburg Scouting organizations. A temporary alliance with Ashland was effected in 1924. Wayne Scouters Gerlach, Dickason, Freeland, E. C. Dix, Mauer and H. L. McClarran represented Wayne County in the two-county organization. In 1925, Medina, Wellington, Elyria, Oberlin and Lorain were added to the Ashland-Wooster alliance. Cleveland Assistant Scout Executive Herbert Money was assigned to the multicounty territory. It was carried on Cleveland Council records as the Western Reserve District but National BSA records reflect the Wayne County Council's continued existence until sometime in 1927.

During the uncertain period of the mid-20's, PeeWee was not totally neglected. Various trails were laid out and a 16 x 20 foot cabin was constructed in 1925-26. Each Wayne County troop contributed funds for its construction. In January, 1927, a Winter Camp kicked off its use in style. Additional cabins and a well were planned.

Few council activities took place during the mid-20's. Only the State Highway Census of 1925 where Wayne Scouts counted autos, trucks and horses on state roads in Wayne and Holmes Counties were recorded. The council's first Eagle Court of Honor in 1925 allowed community leaders to honor Scouts Harold Gelwicks,

Robert Camp and Ralph Sidle for their outstanding example.

The Cleveland supervised coalition of several counties comprising the Western Reserve District apparently failed sometime in 1927. The Massillon Council stepped in and annexed the Wayne County territory, forming districts in Wooster and Orrville in 1927 and 1928. The Wayne County Council had a great chance of prospering if the proper Scout Executive could have been secured in 1924. Community support was firm, finances were sufficient, volunteers were enthusiastic. Unfortunately the Council slowly floundered without strong Executive leadership.

Challenges and Opportunities for the Early Councils

The five Councils faced similar challenges and opportunities during their formative stages. Remarkably, they often chose similar avenues of attack to solve their problems. For various reasons, the Councils headquartered in Alliance, New Philadelphia and Wooster found their solution in merger. Their successes, their leadership, their imagination and enthusiasm added to the Scouting organizations in Massillon and Canton. The story of Buckeye Council Scouting would lack much color if their stories were not told here.



World War I bond sale medal

CHAPTER FIVE — Scouting Through Turbulent Times

Nineteen members of Massillon's civic organizations met to chart a new course for the Massillon Council on April 8, 1921. They faced up to the possible loss of Scouting throughout the entire area if the status quo was maintained. Under E. R. Albrecht's chairmanship, the committee decided to completely reorganize Massillon Scouting. New council officers were chosen. Septimus Griffiths was elected Council President. Council Vice-Presidents were C. P. L. McLain, E. R. Albrecht, Frederick J. Griffiths, C. L. Baatz, J. R. Dangler and M. R. Bissell. Warren Miller remained Scout Commissioner and Albert Waltz served as Treasurer. The new council leadership laid plans for membership recruitment and a financial campaign. They applied for a renewed charter on May 14, 1921, and began the search for a new Council Scout Executive.

The Scout Executive Search Committee diligently looked for the right man for a most demanding job and found him in the person of Ira R. Robinson, a Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania Scoutmaster with five years' experience. His leadership had produced six Eagle Scouts and his scouts had earned a staggering 436 merit badges. He arrived in Massillon in June and immediately took charge of the council's six troops and 133 scouts.

Robinson, "Robbie" as he was soon affectionately known, made rapid progress in revitalizing the council. All six existing troops were quickly rejuvenated. Robinson then formed a Scoutmaster's Association with J. P. Doane, Jr., as President. To boost civic interest in Scouting, Robinson engineered a dinner invitation for his old troop as guests of the Massillon Rotary Club. Fifty Beaver Falls scouts journeyed to Massillon and so impressed the Rotary leadership that the club reaffirmed its commitment to support the Scouting program.

With a firm basis of financial support assured, Robbie sought a vehicle to galvanize the moral support of the community at large. He found a flashy device to capture the spotlight in the 1921 Memorial Day Parade. After months and months of almost no publicity, the Scouts were again a part of the public consciousness.

Robbie and the revitalized council built on the earlier laid foundations of the old council. Camp Mason was again readied for summer activities. The mess hall and kitchen were screened, the Navy cutter was spruced up, rowboats were purchased and the camp was whipped into shape.

Robbie proved a dynamo in the camp program as he assumed the duties of Camp Director in 1921 and continued for many years. The 1921 camp was a roaring success with basketball, quail, much swimming and hiking, and numerous Scout skills learned. Disaster nearly marred the camp experience when a Scout was struck by lightning. Robbie's timely first aid resuscitated the Scout and he suffered no serious harm. The incident reinforced Robbie's conviction of the need for teaching practical first aid skills and the public got a vivid lesson of what Scout training could accomplish.

Solid gains were made in troop strength and several new leaders were recruited. In the fall of 1921, Canal Fulton affiliated as part of the Massillon Council. Robbie decided to put this expanded leadership base onto

firm ground by teaching a leader training school which led to stronger troop programming.

1921 closed with solid accomplishments in all areas. With most immediate needs met, council leadership took a breather to ponder its goals. The most pressing need that could easily be met was the acquisition of a weekend campsite near the city. While Camp Mason was immensely popular with Scouts and leaders alike, the long distance to the Turkeyfoot Lake area for short camps was too great. In 1922 the weekend camp search was ended with the leasing of a campsite on Sippo Lake. It became known as Camp Hess and the Scoutmaster's Association planned a 20' by 30' cabin.

Public support for Scouting continued to build. In 1922, the Massillon Ministerial Association formally endorsed the movement. Similar support was given by the Woman's Club, the Rotary, the Exchange Club and the Kiwanis. In 1923, the Exchange Club and the Women's Club sponsored the distribution of 2,000 banks which were used to collect donations to build a Scout lodge at Camp Hess and for a community playground.

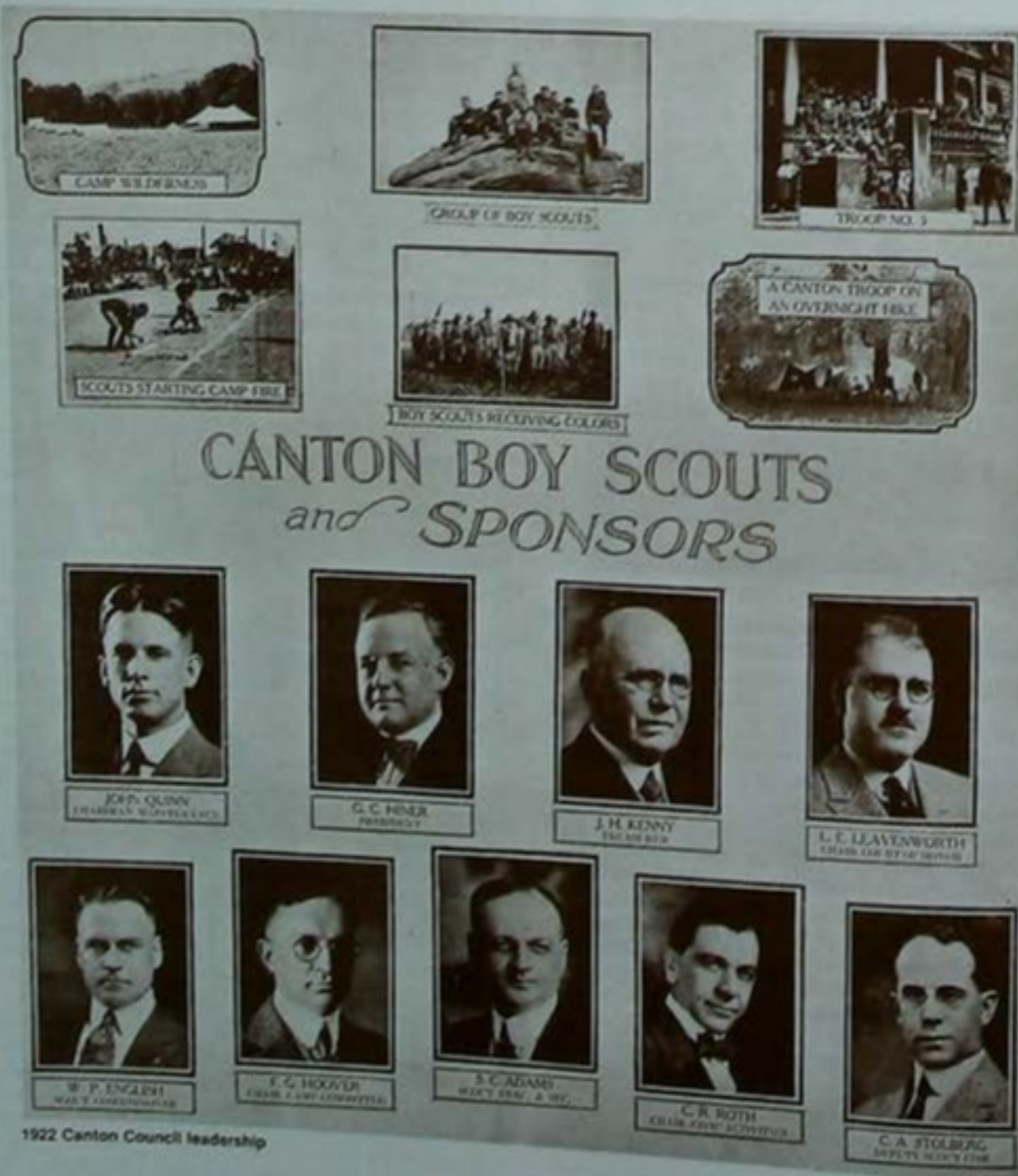
A dramatic example proved to the supportive public that their conception of the worth of Scout training was correct when in 1924, Scout Roger McGinnis assisted in the ice rescue of two younger boys who unsuccessfully tried to cross the partially frozen Ohio Erie Canal. Scout McGinnis and his Scout training were loudly praised.

Improvements to Camp Mason were made at a steady pace throughout the Roaring 20's. In 1922, new cots and tents were purchased; more new tents were bought in 1923. The kitchen was relocated, and the loaned Navy cutter was purchased the same year. A new dock was installed and a new well was drilled in 1925.

Camp Hess apparently was found to be less than ideal and a new weekend site was sought. The planned cabin was never built and the property was under utilized. In 1924, a second weekend site was leased. Fox Run Camp was located seven miles northwest of Massillon on Fox Run. It occupied the 123 acre M. F. Rowland farm from Fox Lake to the Tuscarawas River. The land farm from Fox Lake to the Tuscarawas River. The cabin planned for Camp Hess was finally built at Fox Run by the Kiwanis. Many local troops camped there frequently and the council used it extensively for training. Fox Run was considered as a replacement for Camp Mason, but another site won the honors; when, in 1928, Camp Mason was abandoned, the lease on Fox Run Camp was also relinquished.

The financial situation of the young council was always precarious and deficit spending was frequent. Finance drives were successful but never reached their goal until 1924. Central Steel donated \$2,500 provided it would be matched by another \$5,000 in donations. When the donations topped the goal by \$1,169.22, the "bonus" funds were expended on a council truck.

The frequent financial drives and appeals to the community were a tiresome task and often failed to reach the goal, in part, because of competing drives. Robinson suggested a joint organization to coordinate the fund-raising activities of the various civic organizations and charities. The Executive Board authorized Scout membership in such a "Community Chest" in 1923. Robinson's agitation bore fruit in 1925 with the Massillon Welfare Federation. Chalmers Heggen and Jess Sohner were the first Scout Council delegates and



1922 Canton Council leadership

Growth in the Scout program in Massillon was phenomenal under Robinson's supervision. Troop 8 was chartered in 1922. It was unique because its membership was composed of "foreign" boys from Columbia Heights. Arthur Storer served as Scoutmaster. Robinson did not confine his efforts to just urban Massillon and small-town Canal Fulton. His efforts in surrounding territories were so successful that by 1924 there were more "outside" units than "inside" ones. To boost membership of city boys, the first school boy survey was completed in 1925. In 1926, Troop 8 was reactivated by Scoutmaster George Wyatt. It was then the city's all "colored" troop.

With the reorganization of the Massillon Council as a separate body, the Executive Board was realigned and expanded. Membership on the board was increased from ten to twenty-five members with the stipulation that twenty must represent civic organizations.

Civic service by Scouts caught the popular imagination and the Massillon Council provided ample service opportunities for the public to observe. Scout traffic guards protected coasters on designated city streets during heavy snows. 140 Scouts served as workhorses in the 1923 city-wide cleanup. In 1925, Scout traffic counters helped the State Highway Department survey traffic density. Scouts helped secure passage of an early sanitary sewer bond issue — the first of many "get-out-the-vote" campaigns. Decorating graves for Memorial Day was an annual project, as was distribution of Christmas baskets to the needy. Occasionally a special duty would present itself — one that only the Scouts could perform. One such special duty was the presentation of flowers to Mrs. Harding when President Harding's funeral train stopped in Massillon enroute to Marion. Scouts lined the train station platform. A second major special duty was the 1928 planting of 21 concrete markers along the Lincoln Highway from the west Stark County line to west of Massillon. Similar markers were planted by Canton Scouts to the east and Wooster

Advancement came into its own right with the June 5, 1922 Court of Honor. The first Massillon Council Scouts were elevated to First Class rank and the first merit badges were awarded. Scout Efficiency Contest were begun in 1924. Points were awarded for each Scout skill test passed. Fierce competition led to rapid advancement. During the first such contest, Burgess Olmstead became the first Massillon Life Scout and John Tannehill was first to earn the rank of Eagle Scout.

To maintain older boy interest, Robinson made several bold moves. He formed a Patrol Leaders' Council in 1924 as a vehicle for leadership training and a real boy input into Council programming. In 1928, Robinson formed the Fourth Point, a service group of Star Scouts, age fifteen or older, who helped younger Scouts to advance. Another innovation was the adoption of the Sea Scout Program. Its impetus was the acquisition of the Camp Mason Navy cutter, "Commodore" C. E. Stuart ably spearheaded this most popular program for certain select Scouts.

The Massillon Council adopted new Scout activities as rapidly as new opportunities presented themselves. Scout field meets and rallies were frequent council events. The 1924 Scout Week Celebration was climaxed by a co-operative McKinley Pilgrimage. Scouts of the Alliance Councils in a public commemorative service to honor the fallen president. Over 1,000 Scouts participated. A popular program that helped promote the summer camp experience, the Camp reunion began in 1928. Council expansion continued apace. By 1926, progress was so great that the Massillon Council attained Area Council status. By-laws were approved and the council was divided into two districts, North and South. A reshuffling of the Executive Board completed the reorganization process on March 7, 1927. Serious efforts

The Wayne and Tuscarawas County portion of the area council failed to fully organize due to lack of finances. In 1929, the Fort Laurens Area Council reorganized into three districts — Massillon, Wooster, and New Philadelphia. Again, the Wooster District experienced monetary difficulties. While the Wooster district did organize on March 24, 1930, the New Philadelphia District never completed its organization. The Fort Laurens Area Council disbanded October 6, 1930 due to the inability of Wooster and New Philadelphia to raise their share of operating expenses. All territory outside Stark County was transferred to the Canton Area Council's jurisdiction. The Massillon Area Council reorganized again and breached.

The search for a permanently-owned campsite began in earnest in 1926. The council was rapidly outgrowing the Camp Mason and room for expansion was lacking. The Fox Run site was ruled out because a purchase couldn't be negotiated and a new site was chosen in 1928. The new site consisted of twelve acres of the Harry B. Conrad farm and Charles A. Conrad estate located at the current junction of Amherst Road and Fulton Drive in Jackson township, north of Massillon. The camp was the site of an early 19th century seven story mill. The mill had been long destroyed by fire and the mill pond dam and been trenched. The property did include a serviceable barn and cottage. The barn was converted to a mess hall and the cottage became the camp headquarters. A four-and-one-half acre lake was created by repairing the mill dam and a baseball diamond and volleyball court were constructed. An artesian well supplied ample drinking water. Water rights for the lake were leased from Mrs. Rohr and additional land purchases were considered. An addition to the mess hall was built and two campsites were readied.

The additional land needed for Camp High Mill couldn't be purchased but twenty additional acres were leased in 1929 — twelve from Benjamin W. Smith and eight from Edwin Rohr. That year, the dam was repaired and Blackhawk Campsite was added to Mo-hawk and Sioux. In 1929, 1,056 visitors toured the camp. \$2,500.00 was donated by Mrs. Isaac (Louisa Russell) Conrad in memory of her father Joseph K. Russell. The donation was the result of a fund raising effort headed by J. J. Wise. A total of \$5,075.00. was raised to pay off the land purchase price and to outfit the camp. The camp was renamed Camp Russell in honor of Mr. Russell and the Dining Hall was named Wise Hall.

The Great Depression settled heavily onto the United States and Massillon in 1929. An early victim was the Fort Laurens Area Council, but Scouting showed its resistance despite the hard times. Grand plans required scaling back, but Scouting continued nonetheless. Camp Russell's development program was a very high priority and certain other areas of the program made sacrifices so that the Camp could develop as planned. Although a council newsletter was a widely agreed upon necessity, money was not spent on it until 1930. "The Ranger" was first published in January, 1930. Funds were too scarce to publish beyond one further



Dedication of the Greenville Treaty Line marker by



Daughters of the American Revolution



Dedication of the Charity Rotch Memorial during the Massillon Centennial celebration

issue in June, 1930. Funds intended for the newsletter and other projects were expended instead on camp improvements. In 1930, Apache Village became the fourth campsite. It consisted of teepees rather than tents and was reserved for veteran campers. The mess hall was expanded for cook's quarters, new tents and latrines were added and a beautiful 48' by 34' recreation building was erected on the waterfront. 1930 was also the first year a paid campstaff was employed. In past years, staff members were volunteers. National Camp School training for key staffers was also instituted. In 1931, the first of the camp staff camping trips after the close of camp was started. The annual "thank-you" trips continued until the late 1950's. Major improvements to camp were again accomplished in 1935. A new well was drilled. The Dining Hall and Recreation Buildings switched functions and state-furnished trees reforested the entire camp.

Camp Russell was a decidedly first-rate camp. No less a person than Louis L. McDonald, BSA National Camp Inspector, stated he saw no improvements necessary during a 1932 visit. In spite of the excellent reviews, innovations continued unabated. "Totem Talks," a camp newspaper debuted in 1932. To keep camp attendance high in spite of the financial climate and to combat the loss of Wayne and Tuscarawas County scouts, a camp savings plan was instituted in 1931 so that every scout could afford to attend camp. A special non-Scout week was a considerable success in 1931. Mohawk Village was abandoned and the number of camp periods were decreased to conserve funds and fill the camp in 1935. That same year, the Girl Scouts began their cooperative use of Massillon Area Council camp facilities for their summer camps.

Despite all Camp Russell's good points, by 1935, certain inadequacies had become glaringly obvious. The leased water rights became a sticky legal issue when the lease expired. Vandalism and lack of privacy grew when Amherst Road was paved to the camp entrance. Council membership, even despite the loss of outer territory, had experienced steady significant growth and the camp proved too small. Once again, a campsite search began.

In the area of community service, the Scout stores of equipment at Camp Russell proved a real reserve community asset. No better illustration of the council's

capability can be found than in the disaster that befell the State Convention of the Ohio Communist Party at Massillon in 1932. Many of the participants fell ill with ptomaine poisoning after eating spoiled potato salad. Camp cots and blankets were pressed into service at Massillon City Hospital. The equipment was ruined and the community generously replaced it by public donations. When certain areas of the city flooded in 1935, the camp equipment was again gratefully used.

Despite the depth of the Great Depression, the Massillon Area Council continued its fine record of public service. The council hosted the 1930 Ohio Scout Executive's Conference at Five Oaks, the Massillon Women's Club home and former McClymonds mansion. A Swat-the-fly campaign whereby free swatters and Ohio Health Department messages were distributed in the early 1930's heightened public awareness of public health. Depression "relief" work occupied much Scout service time. In 1931, a "Save the Surplus" campaign was a great success. Surplus produce was hauled by the council back to the Massillon Refractory ovens to be dried and later distributed to the most needy. Scout George Gatsell was the principal driver and hauler. A community garden was the major 1932 project and again the Scout truck played a magnificent role. Scout Fred Dodson's labor made the project a success. Since conservation of goods was a major emphasis throughout the depression numerous Scout service projects "recycled" usable and repairable clothes, shoes and toys.



Activities during the depression years continued apace. Successful past ventures were retained and new events were added as needs became apparent. In 1930, a fall intercity rally between Massillon and Canton was held. Annual Merit Badge Expositions became the vogue and were heavily attended by the public. The 1932 Camp Reunion featured Paul Siple — the Explorer Scout who accompanied Byrd to the South Pole. Although activities were somewhat curtailed during the latter part of the depression, the council did hold a council-wide camporal in 1936.

1935 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. To celebrate this milestone, the first National Jamboree was planned for Washington, D. C. The Capitol grounds and the Mall were readied for a huge gathering of U.S. and foreign Scouts. The Jamboree was scheduled to run from August 21 until August 30, 1935. The Massillon Area Council Jamboree Committee was composed of J. E. McCormick, chairman, E. H. Hoffman, J. A. Wolfe and Ralph Bush. They chose Leo Krempel as Scoutmaster. Thomas Appleby, Herb Doll and Phil Jones were selected as Assistants. The National chose Scout Executive Robinson as a Jamboree staff member. To pay Jamboree expenses for Robinson, Krempel and his assistants, and the highest ranking Scout, the Jamboree Committee sponsored a ranking Scout. The cost of the Jamboree trip was to be card party. The cost of the Jamboree trip was to be \$25.00 plus train fare. The trip included training and side trips to Annapolis, Mt. Vernon and Gettysburg. The train was scheduled to leave Massillon on August 19. Shortly before departure time, President Roosevelt cancelled the Jamboree because of an outbreak of infantile paralysis. Although there was acute disappointment, the Scouts stoically obeyed the President's orders.

The 1935 Jamboree was immediately rescheduled for 1937. Herb Doll was appointed Scoutmaster and Robinson served on Jamboree staff. Massillon Scouts left for Washington D. C. on June 29, 1937. The Jamboree ran from June 30 to July 9. The site for this Jamboree was the Washington Monument grounds. The Massillon contingent encamped between the Tidal Basin and the Lincoln Memorial. In a Jamboree parade, the Massillon contingent entered a float representing General Coxey's Army. This Jamboree came off without a major hitch and the 25 Massillon Scouts thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Program expansion continued through the depression era. In 1931, a mounted patrol was formed. In 1932, a Merit Badge Committee was formed to select a full complement of merit badge counselors. The committee was composed of all Eagle Scouts, one Council Executive Board Member and one Scoutmaster. Cubbing, the new program for younger boys was approved as an experiment in 1933. Sea Scouting was reintroduced in 1934 on a patrol basis. Twenty members of Troop 3 and 7 were inducted as cabin boys.

The Cub program approved in 1933, resulted in a very careful study. Under Council Cub Chairman E. H. Hoffman, the first Massillon Area Council Cub Pack was begun at Canal Fulton in August, 1937. Joseph Z. McArthur was Pack Committee Chairman. On his committee were Edward C. Parker and Frank G. Schalm. Clyde E. Gaine was Cubmaster and Emil Seifert was Assistant. The pack was sponsored by the Canal Fulton PTA. Eleven cubs were listed on the 1937 charter. A second pack at Faith Lutheran Church on Massillon's west side



Scout Executives Deaver & Robinson in an early Canton Memorial Day Parade.

and a third sponsored by the Massillon Jaycees followed in 1938.

The Sea Scout patrols of Troops 3 and 7 expanded into an independent "Ship" under Council Commodore "Cap" Boerner. Herman Schloo became Skipper and a ship committee was composed of Charles W. Chase, Sherlock Evans, Dr. Joseph Rader and Bob Hoffman. The ship was christened the "Tuscarawas" and met in the basement of Pietzger's Clothing Store. With the success of Sea Scouting, a Senior Scout Committee was formed to examine other older boy program ideas.

Despite monetary restrictions, the council continued to grow. In 1933, the Massillon Area Council led Region 4 in membership gain with a 26% increase. It was the 4th largest gain in the U.S. In August, 1934, Paint, Sugar Creek and Baughman townships of Wayne County were returned to the council's service area. In 1935 a new Scout newspaper was launched to tie the area together. "The Scout Snooze" reached 900 council members. In 1934, the old truck was replaced with a newer model and the Scout Executive could then give better service to the field.

The first Massillon Silver Beaver for outstanding service to boyhood was awarded to C. L. Baatz in 1931. At the same time Baatz was elected Honorary President of the Council for Life. The first training awards — the Scoutmaster's Key — were awarded to Leo Krempel and Angus Mathey. Massillon Scout Lyman Tucker was honored by Boy's Life which printed his story, "The House of Everlasting Fire," which told of the Hawaiian

volcano Killuea and a trip through the tropical jungle surrounding it. Council Courts of Honor were discontinued and the Courts were delegated to the troops because of the scarce gasoline situation.

In early 1936, the Massillon Area Council leased the B. Kendle farm one mile south of Winesburg (18 miles south of Massillon). The scenic camp nestled down in the picturesque valley with several springs. 76 acres were obtained on a five year lease. The camp was officially named Anachome Wekiwa (Seminole for "many springs"). Most campers usually just called it the Winesburg Camp. The buildings at Camp Russell were torn down for their lumber and a new mess hall was constructed at Camp Anachome Wekiwa. One arm of the valley was dammed to form a swimming pool and a new road was constructed. A swinging bridge was built under the eager supervision of Cap. Boerner. Camp Anachome Wekiwa was dedicated August 3, 1936.

The Order of the White Swastika was replaced when the Nazis came to power. An Order of the Zebra was used at least in 1936. The teepee village for honored Scouts was retained and it was a great honor to be allowed to camp there.



Camp A. W. headquarters

A new administration building was completed in 1937. Known as Rotary Lodge, it measured 24' x 12' with an 8' porch. The two-story building was used for storage and first aid, as well as for camp headquarters. The springs all proved shallow and a deep well was sunk in 1937 to provide ample fresh water. It had to be deepened in 1938 to 190 feet. That year new latrines were built and a new sand and gravel bottom was added to the pool. 26 acres of adjacent land were used when not under cultivation. An attempt to extend the lease to 1951 failed in 1938, but in 1939 the lease was extended to June 1946.

Camp Anachome Wekiwa was much used. It was both scenic and popular. The state of Ohio leased it as a game preserve in 1938. The Girl Scouts also used it as a summer camp following the Boy Scout summer camp season. Community groups found it a pleasant place for occasional outings.

Finances stretched the councils pursestrings taut, but the council always managed to stay afloat. The Welfare Federation never supplied enough money from its sparse coffers and the Scouts constantly had to raise additional funds. These periodic drives were reorganized into the Sustaining Membership Enrollment program in 1938.

Council territory had gelled with the readmission of the three Wayne County townships in 1934 (excluding



Camp A. W. staff in front of administration building

Orrville) but the boundaries did not suit everyone. Orrville agitated heavily in 1937 to be readmitted to the Massillon Area Council but the Canton Area Council appeased them enough to cause the protest to die down temporarily.

Attempts to incorporate the Massillon Area Council in 1937 and 1938 failed but the attempt in 1939 was a success. The move to incorporate was prompted by the additional protection given non-profit corporations under state law.

The New Deal spirit which was present in government during the depression was also present in the Massillon Area Council's leadership. They were a dedicated group who were willing to experiment to find new solutions. When an idea didn't work, they tried another approach. With the coming of World War II in 1940-41, the complexion of leadership changed and Massillon's Scouting moved into a new era.

Massillon Scouting had its challenges and opportunities to improve its service to youth and the community. So, too, did Canton Scouting. Although Canton was a larger city than Massillon its solutions to Scouting challenges were different, more in degree than in kind, and in many cases parallel solutions were found.

When the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America refused to continue their begrudging acquiescence of the workable joint YMCA-Boy Scouts of America organization in Canton, the city faced a total loss of its Scout programs. The Canton community would not countenance such a loss and Canton's service clubs stepped forward to find a solution to the predicament.



Camp A. W. suspension bridge



Early Massillon Cub Pack

Early in 1921, the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and Adcraft clubs banded together to form the Temporary Committee on Organization of Boy Scout Work in Canton. William P. English served as temporary chairman and C. L. Alles served as temporary secretary. M. M. Ammun-L. Alles served as temporary secretary, advised the commission, National Field Scout Executive, how best to organize within Boy Scouts of America guidelines. At a March meeting, he suggested a council of sixty men and strongly advised organizing a first class council with a paid Scout Executive. The Lions, Kiwanis, Rotary and Adcraft endorsed the move and promised moral and financial support. After lengthy discussions of details of the new organizational structure, the committee decided to separate the Scouts from YMCA supervision and approved the separate council organization.

On March 16, 1921, the temporary committee and representatives of the Canton churches and clubs met and constituted themselves the Canton Council, BSA. The Standard Local Council Constitution and By-law was adopted and officers were elected. English was elected Council President; Urban Wernet, George F. S. Melbourne and A. L. Oscar were selected to serve as Council Vice Presidents. Treasurer was J. H. Kenny and Secretary was C. L. Alles. Guy Hiner served as Commissioner and Charles A. Stobbery was Deputy Commissioner. Hiner and English soon decided to switch positions because of Hiner's heavy business responsibilities

and the Council agreed.

The newly formed Council hired Seldon C. Adams, a former Columbus Presbyterian minister, to serve as Scout Executive commencing June 1, 1921. A headquarters was set up at the Canton Chamber of Commerce, rent free.

In June, Adams was introduced to the council at a city-wide rally. Thereafter, Adams set about accomplishing the organization the Council Executive Board planned. Adams busied himself with administrative tasks and events such as a three-day hike to Sandy Lake in June, a Fall Rally and an Annual Review in September.

Adams continued the precedent of a general summer camp set by Deavers Turkeyfoot Lake Camp in 1919 and 1920. An open meadow near the W. P. English farm downriver from Zoarville was chosen as the 1921 site. It was familiar to Scouting since Troop 5 built a cabin nearby the previous winter. The camp was known as "The Wilderness Camp" and is the area now known as Johnny Appleseed Clearing on the Camp Tuscarora Reservation. In 1921, the site belonged to Jacob Hildebrand who leased it to the Scouts. Adams served as Camp Director and his staff included Wilbur Frey, C. A. Alles, Walter Rudisill, Robert Fornes, Louis Spotts, Harold Lyons and Albert Burch. 9x12 foot wall tents served as quarters for fifty campers. An open forty foot circus tent was the mess hall.

A black and white photograph of a small, dark, single-story wooden cabin. The cabin has a gabled roof and a prominent chimney on the right side. It is surrounded by tall, bare trees and dense, overgrown vegetation in the foreground. The image has a grainy, historical quality.

Island Camp cabin



Honor Guard for President Harding funeral train



Early Canton Board members Stolberg, Roemer, Staudt and English



Interior of Island Camp cabin



Seldon Adams



Transportation to Tuscarora

This first Canton Council Court of Honor (first at least under the First Class Council) met in October 1921. It presented the first First Class badges to two Scouts.



First Canton Court of Honor - Courtland Hotel - 1922

The 1922 Wilderness Camp was directed by I. W. Delp and Walter Rudisill. Sleeping was in eight large Army tents. A 20x20 foot tent served as mess hall and workshop. Headquarters and leaders quarters were two large wall tents. The tradition of carving totem poles originated in 1922 and National BSA literature pictured several of the finest examples which spread the traditions to other areas.

Council leadership in Canton was remarkably stable. While a certain amount of turnover in leadership is expected in the first struggling years of any new organization, Canton Scouting was blessed with several Scouters who provided impressive leadership from the start. Frank Hoover, North Canton Industrialist became Camping Committee Chairman in 1920 when North Canton affiliated with Canton's Scout venture. He became National Council Representative from Canton in 1922. His leadership extended far beyond the Council; eventually his office would include membership on the BSA National Executive Board, Region Four Chairman and National Vice President of the BSA. Dr. Loyal E. Leavenworth continued his stalwart service from pre-council days. I. W. Delp added much to the camp program over many years. William P. English remained Council Commissioner for thirty years. These few examples are just a sampling of the many dedi-

Seldon Adams got things done. His brand of leadership launched the Canton Council onto firm footing for further territorial and program expansion. Although he accomplished much, he often alienated other leaders with his abrasive personality. Primarily for this reason, the Council Executive Board negotiated Adams' resignation in January 1923. Adams attempted to withdraw his resignation February 3, but the Board refused.

To replace Adams, the Executive Board turned to the proven leadership of George M. Deaver. Deaver had relinquished the Scout Executive's job when the second class Canton Council was separated from the YMCA. He opted to stay with the Y as Southeast Branch Executive. Deaver hesitated leaving the YMCA to replace Adams but under intense lobbying, finally did accept the Scout Executive position in February, 1923.

When Deaver accepted the reins of the Council, the Scout Headquarters had been moved to 323 2nd NW over the downtown Canton Western Auto store. 1923 was generally similar to the previous year with further program expansion. A particularly high point of 1923 was the presentation of the council's first six Eagle Scout Awards.

Camping at the Wilderness Camp was expanded to five weeks in 1923. A weekend camp was purchased on Applegrove Road, northeast of North Canton. Known as "The Reservation" or the "Island Camp," it was dedicated June 23, 1923. Its forty acres were primarily used for short-term camping. A 30x60 foot lodge was erected with the help of the Canton Lion's Club. Camping at Hoover's Camp over the Christmas holiday was continued.



1921 Wilderness Camp



1922 Wilderness Camp mess tent



Camp directors C.L. Riley and George Deane

Actual construction of the Wilderness Camp began in 1924 when the Canton Lions' Club erected a mess hall west of Pioneer Point. The creek below the mess hall was dammed to form a swimming pool, a well was sunk to provide drinking water and C. L. Alles laid out the first nature trail. A commons was constructed in the



1922 Wilderness Camp



First Tuscazoar swimming pool — Tuscarawas River



Early Tuscanese cooks



Original Troop 5 Cabin construction

An ingenious camp honors program was begun in 1924, which developed into the Pipestone Camp Honors program in 1926. C. L. Riley, Charles Mills and Deaver designed the recognition ceremony to be an impressive Indian ritual. Eventually, the ceremony was expanded to five degrees, one of which could be earned each summer. As time passed, the ceremonies and honors program became known as "Pipestone" and became a strong inducement to Scouts to continue returning to camp for five successive seasons.

Major construction again took place in 1925 to ready Tuscazoar for the camping season. Abe Luntz spearheaded the cementing of the swimming hole. Mr. Hoover donated the Long Lodge, a 36x38 foot administration building. Troop 5 built a showerhouse and the tents were moved about 50 feet uphill onto a terrace dug into the hillside above the commons. The commons itself was used as a parade grounds where the Scouts formed for retreat and inspections. H. B. Horton donated his time and skills during this period as Camp Engineer.

The John Burroughs Nature Award was begun as a club to stimulate interest in natural history in 1925. The brainchild of I. W. Delp, interested Scouts are given intense instruction in native plants and animals, local rocks and minerals, and constellations. Each learner in the program constructs a display for the camp's nature



Zone 5 Cabin completed

Development of Tuscazoar took shape more coherently under the leadership of the Campsite Committee appointed in 1926. C. S. Hartwell was chosen chairman; serving with him were Harvey Loehr (construction), Dr. C. J. Shirack (sanitation), W. C. Frey (publicity), Karl Keummerling (reforestation), and George Deaver. Under the committee, the first Trading Post was built in 1926. Also that year Edward Staples, Michael Erenfeight and Walde Moorhead constructed a pole tower over the camp entrance (then near Pioneer Point). The 1926 camp entrance was, in turn, replaced in 1928 through the efforts of Mr. Staples, W. C. Moorhead and Guy McKinney. It was a replica of a fort palisades gate.

Old Campello in the 1920's



Pioneer Point in 1924

Hartwell's committee remained active and highly productive. 1929 was a banner year for camp improvements. Each village received a craft house and the Canton Lion's Club donated the Medicine Lodge for first aid purposes. Hartwell was successful in bringing electric lines to Tuscazoar from Zoarville and the camp entrance was spruced up with the addition of a rustic stone fence.

Camping was not the only area of council operations receiving attention and experiencing healthy growth during the 1920's. The Reservation was divided and twenty-five acres were sold for \$8,500.00. The remaining fifteen acres containing the Scout cabin and a lane was deemed sufficient for weekend use. In 1927, the Reservation cabin was rebuilt.

Administratively the Canton Council expanded. The 20th Street headquarters was outgrown by 1925. Council operations were then moved to 134 Cleveland Avenue NW (Cleveland at 2nd St.). George Deaver had every right to be proud of his term as Scout Executive and his accomplishments were impressive. Nevertheless, he offered his resignation on August 30, 1926, citing as his reason that he had accomplished his goals and felt someone else would be better suited to guide the Canton Council through its next stage of development. The resignation was unanimously rejected by the Council Executive Board. In 1928, Deaver got some much needed assistance when R. Lewis Spotts was hired as Field Scout Executive.

Throughout the twenties, new activities were tried and those that worked were kept. Winter camping moved



Laying the "Camp Tuscazoar" sign



Delp laying the first stone on the Pioneer Point cairn

to Tuscazoar in 1925. Rallies and public Courts of Honor continued in popularity.

Community service continued along lines already established. Two outstanding service projects were a traffic survey for the state in 1925-26 and acting as a service corps for the 1927 G.A.R. State Encampment.

Advancement continued apace. A highpoint for the Canton Council was the presentation of Eagle Scout Medals to six Canton Scouts by Baden-Powell in 1928.

Tuscazoar grew in popularity so much that troops were clamoring to use it on weekends. To meet the need, the council leadership felt that a caretaker was necessary. Unsuccessful searches in 1927 and 1928 finally bore fruit with the hiring of William Everett as caretaker in 1928. W. Cecil Moorhead became the First Camp Ranger in 1929.

The beginning of the Great Depression in 1930 had some strangely positive effects on Canton Scouting. Although none was tighter, council territory expanded dramatically. Canton went from a small city council to a full-blown area council in a matter of months. Progress towards area council status had begun to assume results when positive plans were formulated to assume outlying territories in 1929. The Alliance Council was apparently defunct by 1928 and its territory was assumed by the Canton Council in early 1930. When the Fort Laurens Area Council failed, the territory not in Western Stark County was up for grabs and Canton landed the catch. The Canton Area Council organization was finalized on August 8, 1930. It encompassed territories surrounding Canton, Alliance, Wooster and



Original Tuscazoar campfire circle

New Philadelphia. Carroll County was soon a subsequent addition. It appears that districts were organized soon after the area council was approved. Canton, Wooster, Alliance, Dover and Carrollton were five of the earliest districts. Orrville became a district when it was added in May, 1935. To better reflect the territorial identity of the new council, the name was changed to the McKinley Area Council on December 10, 1933. The new council was incorporated in 1937. The only weak point in the council organization was the Orrville situation. Orrville was displeased with its Canton affiliation and felt Massillon's Scout organization could better serve it. Heated letters made the circuit of Orrville civic leaders, McKinley and Massillon Councils, the BSA Regional and National Office. At some point Orrville cut off financial support of the McKinley Area Council and the McKinley Area Council cut off field service as a result. The nasty situation was resolved as all parties sat down and worked out their frustrations. Working understandings were accepted on all sides and the "situation" ceased to exist in the 1940's.



Original Tuscazoar entrance

Depression finances slowed the pace of growth of council activities. Large gatherings were fewer but better attended. A Scout Circus, which was the forerunner of the Scout-O-Ramas, was instituted in 1931. Council of the Scout-O-Ramas, was instituted in 1931. Council of Camporals grew popular and a large attendance was present at the 1935 fete. Canton planned extensively to attend the 1935 Jamboree which was cancelled. When the 1937 Jamboree happened, Canton was well represented. The Jamboree Committee for 1935 and 1937 was comprised of Harry Staley, Robert Nash, Otis Wilcox, Ray Harrison and John Moreland.

The one area where the Depression had its most profound effect on Canton Scouting was Camp Tuscazoar. Roosevelt's New Deal W.P.A. planned to construct a dam on the Tuscarawas River immediately below camp for flood control. The Dover Dam was to be part of the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District. After studying the proposed engineering maps, the camp committee recommended that the camp be relocated. This was necessitated by the higher water level behind the dam and the relocation proposed by the railroad involving the area occupied by portions of central camp. Involved litigation was managed by Loren E. Souers, Sr. for the council. As the court conflict drew on and on the council decided to abandon Tuscazoar in 1935. When things began to look up in 1936, the council reversed itself and decided to stay put. The solution was Frank



Second camp entrance

Hoover's gift of 336 acres at the south end of camp. It encompassed land owned by the George Markley estate of Mineral City. The litigation over the value of the land condemned by the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy district for the Dover Dam was settled in 1940.

Not all was doom and gloom at Tuscazoar during the Depression. Prior to the Dover Dam Project, much progress was made. In 1930, the Canton Optimist Club donated funds for a herbarium collection of native plants. The initial collection was made and mounted by E. S. Kerr, Donald Brown, I. W. Delp and W. C. Moor-



Long Lodge



An original Tuscazoar cabin and craft house



Interior of Tuscazoar dining lodge — 1924



First Tuscazoar dining lodge

head. Over 500 specimens constituted a fine teaching collection. A new Trading Post was constructed uphill from the old parade grounds. It was built of lumber salvaged when Troop 4's cabin was torn down. In 1931, a new well was sunk to supply the swimming pool with adequate water. When the Medicine Lodge burnt to the ground in 1932, it was never replaced. 1933 was a busy year, filled with camp construction projects — a new ranger's residence and another new Trading Post



Tuscazoar hospital building

were constructed and Troop 5 cabin was moved to a more secluded spot. Since the land taken by the railroad contained most of the camp buildings, the early log structures were replaced with buildings with cement floors, constructed of concrete block, tile and frame construction. For its effort at Camp Tuscazoar the McKinley Area Council became one of 24 Councils nationwide to be designated a project Council in camping.



Laying pipe for swimming pool



Constructing the first swimming pool



The Tuscazoar pool in use



Awaiting the excursion train to Tuscazoar at the Canton B&O Station



Scouts entraining



Original Tuscazoar ranger's house



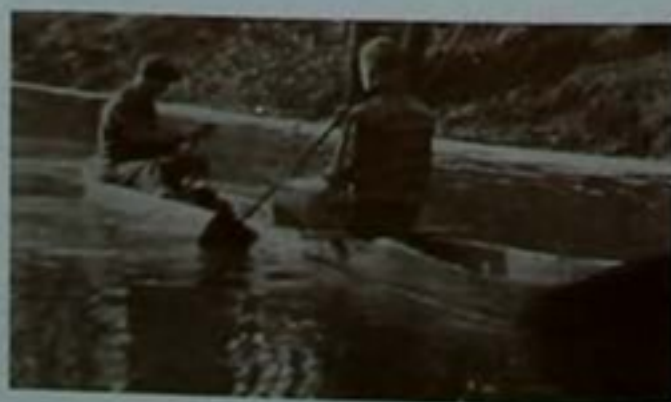
Zoaville Station — a popular waystop for scout hikes



Dover Dam as seen from Buzzards' Roost



1935 and 1937 Jamboree patches and dugout canoe constructed for the cancelled 1935 Jamboree



Scout and community officials at a Canton Memorial Day Parade in the 20's



1930's Canton Sea Scout ship



In 1939, a novel idea launched a 163 acre Senior Scout Reservation contained within the Markley land gift. Each Senior Scout Unit that "homesteaded" a gift. Each Senior Scout Unit that "homesteaded" a gift. Each Senior Scout Unit that "homesteaded" a gift. Several units commenced construction but only Charles Smith's Senior Scout Unit #1 completed its cabin. The cabin is still used by Troop 1.

With the arrival of the Second World War in 1941, the Depression came to an end. The optimism of the twenties and the determination of the depression years was reflected in Scouting throughout the Canton and Massillon jurisdictions. Public support continued from World War I as the public perceived the Boy Scouts as a good idea. The patriotic aspect of the movement was used to bolster public support as America's isolationism turned attention inward. The communist fear was used to gain support in the pre-WW II years with use of a public relations kit entitled "America's Answer" which

portrayed Scouts as super-patriotic anti-communists. Overall, Scouting proved to the public that the movement was a positive and necessary force to emphasize American values through positive example. The public responded with support. The support ran deep at the depths of the Depression when George Deaver devised Sustaining Membership Enrollment (SME), which became the model for the BSA program nationwide. The public dug deep into their pockets and responded magnificently. When the new Scout program of Cubbing was launched in the 30's, both Massillon and Canton area citizens responded by serving as volunteer leaders. The press fueled the fires of public support with frequent publicity. The public would soon find out just how well its investment in youth of the area would pay off when World War II broke into the headlines and the American consciousness.



Aerial view of Camp Buckeye in the mid-1950's



Hoover Lodge shortly after completion

CHAPTER SIX: Scouting For Victory in the Second World War

Czechoslovakia's fall in early 1939 brought Hitler's threat into sharp focus as America realized World War II was then imminent. America's economic mobilization was gearing up to a high speed by August. A full-blown wartime economy was in place by 1940 when Nazi Germany blitzkrieged through Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. When September 1940 rolled around, few were surprised that a U.S. military draft was in full swing. Even fewer expressed surprise as President Roosevelt declared a state of National Emergency in May 1941. Attacks on United States destroyers inevitably pushed America into the conflict in late 1941. America was at war without formal declaration until the December 7, 1941, bombing of Pearl Harbor forced a formal Declaration of War against Japan the next day. In short order declarations against Germany and Italy followed.

Scouting's homefront response in Massillon was immediate. War materials were scavenged from every corner of the council. The city was canvassed for aluminum in 1941; scrap rubber was the target of material drives in 1942; and books for the U.S.O. were gathered in 1943. Scouts served as dispatch bearers and War Department messengers throughout the war. Local Civil Defense efforts often rested on a firm foundation of Scout support. Scout sales of War Bonds guaranteed the success of every local drive. Later war service efforts centered around distribution of War Chest literature in 1944 and assisting the Red Cross in 1945, as well as massive waste paper collection efforts in 1945 and 1946.

There was no crisis of Scout leadership during the war but hardships were evident. C. W. Angerman was promoted to Council President in 1941, a post he held ably through 1948. Treasurer A. E. Patton balanced books for the Massillon Area Council starting in 1942. Commissioners Luther Emery (1940-1943) and "Cap" Boerner (1944-1948) served admirably during adverse times. The leadership team was strained with extra duties when Ira Robinson resigned his commission as Scout Executive in 1942 after serving as the council's Chief Executive Officer for twenty-one years. Robbie Chieff was incapacitated by a stroke in March, 1943 and died soon afterwards. Few councils have been so fortunate to have so dedicated and able a leader for so many years.

Charles A. Preyer was hired in 1942 to fill the Scout Executive's post and showed promise of being a very capable Scout Executive. However, his position with the Massillon Area Council ended abruptly when he was commissioned a Naval Ensign in March, 1944. Preyer was not the only council leader who was lost to the war effort. So many important council Scouters were on active duty with the military or so deeply involved with war production matters that the Executive Board reduced its size to thirty members in 1940 to insure a quorum to transact business.

Another search for a Scout Executive lured C. Stuart Rila from the Central Ohio Council at Columbus. Rila came aboard in 1944. He was to bring many innovations to the Massillon Council. "Stu," as he was best known, was a highly principled man. Those on the opposite side of an issue which Stu supported would occasionally mistake his principles for stubbornness, but he would always act in such a way as to benefit Massillon Scouting. His stand on "colored" Scouts is legendary at the BSA National Headquarters for he refused to provide information about the racial composition of Massillon Scouting on the grounds that Scouting was open to every boy regardless of race and that a racial headcount would only lead to self-consciousness and polarization. (Under Stu's leadership, black Scouts enjoyed an integrated program. No discrimination occurred or was permitted to occur.)

Council leadership was extremely adaptable. When a suitable opportunity arose, the Executive Board would reallocate manpower resources. Air Scouting is one such example. Civil Defense efforts generated great interest in aviation. When the BSA National Executive Board approved an older boy program in "Air Scouting," the Massillon Area Council quickly adopted the program in 1942. The first Air Scout Committee was chaired by Albert Young. Ira Dietz, Lionell Ashbolt, Leland P. Kemp, C. H. Whitman and Cap Boerner ably assisted Young in organizing the first Massillon Air Scout Squadron in 1943 with W. R. Swallenberger serving as Squadron Leader. Ashbolt chaired the Squadron Committee composed of Dietz, A. C. Allison, and Ralph Frank. Christened the "Flying Tiger Squadron," it was officially known as Massillon Squadron #1. Three "flights," similar to Boy Scout patrols, comprised the squadron which met weekly under the sponsorship of the Massillon Lion's Club. Although actual flight was not a necessary part of the Air Scout program, the squadron's activities and training were exciting enough to keep interest strong and attendance high.

In 1945, Leonard Proebstle became the new Squadron Advisor and E. C. Lester took over as Squadron Committee Chairman. Swallenberger became Air Scout Commissioner after giving up the Advisor's job. The squadron was extremely active throughout its existence and launched several Massillonians into aviation careers.

Air Scouting was an extremely strong program throughout Northeast Ohio and Massillon's program compared with the best. On the council level it was so strong that it even commanded its own newsletter, "The Air Scoop," under the capable and enthusiastic editorship of J. R. Edlstein and R. J. Willmot.

The high point of each year's Air Scout program was the Area Air Meet, where Air Scouts over a wide portion of the state met for competition and fellowship. In 1945, Massillon, Canton and Akron Air Scouts joined for such a meet. In 1946, the Area Meet expanded to include all ten Northeast Ohio councils.

In 1948, the Flying Tiger Squadron found a new home at Fire Station #2 on Tremont Avenue under the continued sponsorship of the Lion's Club. That same year the program's name was changed to Air Exploring. The

squadron continued to prosper, winning the National Standard Unit Rating in 1950. During the squadron's later years, E. R. Schram served as Committee Chairman. As World War II faded in the past, the novelty of air travel wore off. Local interest in Air Exploring waned by 1952, and the program expired in 1953.

Air Scouting was not the only older boy program experiment tackled by the Massillon Area Council. Ralph Mozo of the B.S.A. National Executive Staff visited the council in 1945 and urged the adoption of the Senior Scouting program. In September 1945, the Massillon Rotary Club sponsored the first Senior Scout Unit of nine Senior Scouts. A second unit followed in 1948. Senior Scouting changed to Exploring in 1949 and expanded its reach to Explorer patrols in troops. Almost all of Massillon's Senior Scouts have fond memories of their fantastic experience at the 1949 Senior Scout Encampment at Wright Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton.

Activities at Camp Anachome Wekiwa suffered profoundly from wartime manpower shortages. The village plan was phased out at 1941's summer camp. By using a unit's own leadership, and camping by unit, the central campstaff was reduced in numbers and available staff energy was devoted entirely to camp program. Of course, a unit without adequate leadership, or Scouts without a unit could still camp as part of a "provisional" troop under camp staff leadership.

Camp Russell became an administrative burden early in the 1940's. Money from its sale would have helped council finances greatly at that time, but the Executive Board experienced difficulty in selling it. Irregularities in the camp's deed led to a protracted legal hassle which culminated in a court decision giving clear title to the Massillon Area Council. After the deed problem was solved a buyer was located and the camp was finally sold.

Water supply problems arose at Camp Anachome Wekiwa forcing the abandonment of future expansion plans. The only major improvement during the war years was the installation of a new recreation field in 1941. By 1943, the decision to find a new owned council campsite had been made. But in the meantime the Winesburg site received heavy use. In addition to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the Boys' Club also used it as a summer camp.

The Massillon Area Council solved its campsite problems on July 23, 1945, when, after ruling out many other properties, it purchased the F. C. Nydegger property near Beach City for \$3,000.00. A camp Development Committee consisting of Chairman L. B. Smith, the chairman of the six council operating committees and four community leaders began work on the new site immediately. In 1945, they purchased surplus government goods and warehoused them to use in camp construction. The major roadways and a parade grounds were graded to prepare for the bulk of the development work planned for 1946. To finance the anticipated construction, a \$45,000 fund raising effort was begun in 1945 under the direction of L. B. Smith, J. A. Shaldnagle, Jr., Dr. Barton Smith, Bob Williams and H. A. Boerner.

James Shipp, a professional fundraiser, donated his time as a consultant.

There was a flurry of activity in 1946 at Beach City. A small stream on the property was widened by excavation and the earth removed was used to dam the stream so that its waters formed a pond sufficient for swimming. Most of the physical development work was through the effort of Camp Ranger L. N. Bose or under his direction. The basic development scheme was drawn according to standard BSA National Camping and Engineering Service plans. Since fundraising efforts were to take several years and the need for money to pay for immediate improvements was pressing, arrangements were made to borrow the necessary funds. One of the first improvements completed was the drilling of a 226 foot well and the installation of a campwide water supply system. Buildings removed from Winesburg were built into the camp Dining Hall (now used as a tool shed and for equipment storage). A lean-to shelter was donated to memorialize the lives of World War II casualties who were former students of Longfellow Junior High School. The Massillon Elks Club donated one thousand trees for reforestation. Camp development progressed sufficiently that a formal dedication ceremony was held June 23, 1946. The property was formally named Camp Buckeye. The summer of 1946 was the first season of camping by the Boy Scouts; later in the season the Massillon Girl Scouts also used the camp.



C. Stuart Rilla



Dedication ceremony — Camp Buckeye

Camp development continued apace through the 40's. Construction of a 100,000 gallon swimming pool was begun and a water reservoir tank, latrines, wash-stands and a septic system were in place for the 1947 summer season. Roads were extended and the state donated trees which were planted in 1947. This furthered the development of the camp as a game preserve. For this purpose, the state leased the property from 1945 to 1951.



Then future site of Hunstinger Lodge and the new water storage tank



Camp Buckeye Development Committee

Donations to the development effort included \$1,000 from the L. E. York Civic Education Fund, lumber from a Massillon School Board building, a lean-to shelter from the Massillon Lion's Club, and a camp truck. A refrigerator, stove and dishwasher were also purchased from donated funds.

The camp program was not expanded much due to the paramount attention given to camp development efforts. Camp Buckeye was heavily used by the Massillon Girl Scouts, the Massillon Boy's Club and as a training camp for the Massillon Tiger football team. The Girl Scouts sought and were given permission to bring in a building for their exclusive use. In later years, it was used as the camp nature center.

Council activities suffered, in turn, from the depression, the war and the channelling of the bulk of the Council's efforts into camp development. Yet there were some outstanding activities which included a 1943

Tri-Troup Camporee between the Reedurban, Richville and Genoa troops, a 1944 Council Rally and several cooperative events co-sponsored by the McKinley Council. These included a joint Camporall in 1948 and joint Cub Powwows in 1948 and 1949. The 1948 Powwow is noteworthy for its high degree of cooperation. Merle Thomas chaired the event and was ably served by his committee of Cap Boerner, Lewis Watkins, Edward Rigdon, Robert W. Anderson, W. R. Robertson, Stu Rila and Hawley Dieringer. Special guest speaker was Charles Smith, BSA Assistant Director of Cubbing.



Interior of original Buckeye dining lodge

1949. The first membership inductions were performed in September 1948 and January 1949. Sipp-O-Lodge has served the council well and continues to set a fine example of leadership in service.

The Massillon Area Council stole the spotlight in 1949 when local Scout Gene Custer presented the Ohio Scouting Report to Governor Lausche in the State Capitol. Mr. and Mrs. Rila, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmer Heggem, Herman Zepp, A. A. Ulrich and Ronald Pflung accompanied Custer to Columbus.

Advancement suffered during the 40's. Troop Boards of Review replaced Council reviews due to manpower shortages. The Council even curtailed Council Courts of Honor, to the extent of cancelling them totally in 1945, due to fuel shortages. One bright spot was the choice of the Massillon Area Council as a national field test council for the proposed revisions of the Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class Scout requirements. These revisions were later adopted nationally.



Camp Buckeye cottage

In 1947, Stu Rila's pet project bore fine fruit. The Massillon Area Council acquired an Order of the Arrow Lodge to promote camping, preserve the culture of the American Indian, serve the camping program and honor outstanding Scout campsters. The Charter Chief was Stu's son Clint who was succeeded by Gene Custer in



Original Buckeye dining lodge



Original Sipp-O Lodge emblem

Cubbing was truly a growth area for the Council in the 1940's. By 1946 a major organizational drive was underway. National recognition followed local success in membership progress when, in 1947, the National Council of Boy Scouts of America awarded the Massillon Area Council its coveted Acorn Award for membership growth. Cap Boerner took over the Council Cub Chairmanship in 1948 and led Cubbing to new heights.

Financially, the Massillon Area Council continued to have difficulties raising operating revenues. A particular problem was the eastern portion of the council area under the control of the Central Stark Community Chest. Funds solicited by the Community Chest in this area went into McKinley Area Council coffers. The Massillon Area Council handled all suburban solicitations for the Massillon Welfare Federation but the Scouts felt they did not receive a fair share of the contributions for their efforts. Careful negotiations led to friendly resolution of these sticky problems.

The Massillon Area Council experienced an identity crisis in the mid-40's. Some council members felt the name did not adequately represent the suburban areas. The search for a new name was on. The name "Buckeye Council" was forcefully suggested and met a measure of acceptability but the council decided the time was not ripe to change in 1946. Administratively the council



Camp Buckeye pool construction



Scout Executive Rila with disaster equipment did realign itself into five districts to better serve outlying areas.

The Massillon Area Council was changing. It had a new council campsite, new programs and a growing membership. As the 1950's opened, even more exciting challenges and opportunities awaited. Few were clairvoyant enough to foresee the surprising choices that were made.

The war effort affected Canton's Boy Scout council no less than Massillon's. McKinley Area Council Scouts were noteworthy salvagers of badly needed recyclable war materials. Twenty two thousand fifty Scouts, Cubs and leaders in 85 units scavenged more than three million pounds of paper, forty thousand pounds of tin cans, hundreds of bags of usable clothing for refugees and \$19,425.00 of war loan subscriptions in 1944 and 1945 alone. By war's end, 237 McKinley Area Scouts were awarded Eisenhower Medals for their war service.



Camp Buckeye pool completed

efforts. Victory gardens to replace vegetables appropriated for defense needs sprouted across the council territory to fulfill the BSA wartime slogan or "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier." Even the Scouts camping at Tuscazoar got into the effort with a one-and-a-half acre plot in 1943 and 1944. Another important local service was the formation and operation of a war housing center to find scarce housing for those drawn to the city for vital defense jobs. Add thousands of boy-hours assisting the undermanned fire and police departments, service as government dispatch bearers and cooperation with various health and public organizations and the McKinley Scouts proved an impressive public asset.

Funding a multi-county Scout council was no easy task at anytime, but during the war it was a severe problem. Community chest funding was insufficient to meet all budgetary needs. However, the pocketbooks and wallets of the Scouting family always seemed to have just one more dollar in them to continue the program at sufficient levels.

Funding problems and successes influenced decisions on drawing council boundaries. In 1942, Orville Scouts were readmitted to the McKinley area council when they again began to pay their own way. Uhrichville and Dennison were a large drain on council finances because they were unable to pay their fair share so they were released in 1943, along with the rest of Southern Tuscarawas County.

The war effort pre-empted several professional council staffers but the root causes of a severe staffing problem in the early forties were noncompetitive salaries and miniscule car expense allowances. The staff situation became so grim in 1944 that the majority of council field staff positions were vacant. Realizing the severity of the problem, the Executive Board took action to hire and retain several new Field Scout Executives. In order to provide funds necessary to boost salaries over the budgeted levels and to give required lead time to line up the additional financial support, several Field Scout Executive slots were temporarily left unfilled. As a stop-gap measure, billed as an experiment, Field Scout Executives were not assigned specific districts but were designated program specialists. Each had duties to several specific phases of the program council-wide. District operations were simplified and districts were made self-supporting. The volunteer Field Scout Commissioners were given more duties and some of the work load was shifted to the individual units. Other victims of the cut backs were the District and Council Boards of Review and Courts of Honor. The individual troops assumed those duties.

Program expansion in the 1940's, was fettered by the lack of funds and the manpower shortage. Outstanding exceptions were the 1948 councilwide Camporal which became an annual event thereafter, the major program emphasis in 1949 on conservation and the development of a strong Air Scout and Senior Scout program.

Air Scouting in the McKinley Area Council was approved October 29, 1942. A squadron and several flights in Alliance followed immediately. The program



Fruits of wartime scrap metal drive

spread throughout the council. Several McKinley Air Scouts eventually earned Air Scouting's highest rank - the Ace Award. Important council activities included participation in area and regional air Scout meets.

Senior Scouting for older Scouts got an important boost in 1946 when a separate Senior Scout Week featuring a more rugged summer program was set aside at Tuscazoar. The Senior Scout Week was repeated in 1947 and a Winter Senior Scout camp was added. In 1948, the camp experience was replaced by a Pennsylvania expedition under the leadership of Alliance Senior Scout Advisor E. A. Burnham.

Camping at Tuscazoar seemed no different to the Scouts who camped there in the forties but strains were appearing in the camp itself. Membership was growing and the camp was stretching at its seams, at least in its developed areas. The Massillon Council almost camped jointly at Tuscazoar in 1943 but solved its manpower and facility problems in time to hold its own summer camp. Joint camping at that point would have overtaxed the camp's physical plant. The need for improved swimming facilities was obvious by the time the Council Executive took action in 1943 to approve constructing a new pool. But an approved plan was all the Tuscazoar Scouts got until the War Production Board approved utilization of the materials and construction actually began in 1946. The pool was completed the following year. With a new facility in place the need for improving other deficiencies became glaringly obvious.

Two Hoovers came to the camp's rescue in 1948 and 1949. Frank Hoover continued his generous record of



camp improvements by financing construction of a spacious training center and outdoor amphitheatre. Scouts have used the two facilities well every year since their June, 1949 formal dedication. The second Hoover, Richard, agreed to chair a "camp advisory committee" to investigate water supply problems and recommend viable solutions.



Frank G. Hoover





Construction of Camp Tuscazoar swimming pool



Scout Executives Unkefer and Deaver

Richard Hoover's Camp Advisory Committee eventually grew into the Council Camping Committee, splitting off the camping responsibilities from the Camping and Activities Committee. Originally serving with Hoover in 1949 were J. F. Strayer, T. E. With, F. S. Peters, and Bryce Browning. The water supply problem arose from the numerous shallow wells which supplied inadequate potable water for camp use. The Committee recommended a new deep well with a high elevation reservoir and pump house to provide sufficient water. As the Committee got rolling, it also noted the need for a new troop headquarters, the restoration of the original Troop 5 Cabin and replacement of the camp truck and tractor.

Two additional Tuscazoar improvements were added in 1949. The camp's power supply was made more reliable when Ohio Power constructed a new power line into camp and the council found funds to install a new transformer. The other major camp improvement was the installation of a handsome stone main entrance gateway. The new entrance was a gift of the generous Stone family descended from the Zoar settlers.

Serious threats to area Scouting arose in 1949. The "Red Scare" of communism was growing rampant and many were convinced that local youth were a prime



Ray W. Stone, Jacob J. Sturm, August Bimler, Regional Scout Executive Perle Whitehead, Robert E. Stone and Howard J. Stone at dedication of Tuscazoar Stone entrance



Council Courts of Honor



Court of Honor at 1948 Joint Canton-Massillon Camporee



McKinley Council 25th Anniversary dinner

target. The McKinley Executive Board expressed concerns about "in-roads of philosophies tending to misdirect the thinking of youth" and strengthened their resolve to combat its spread by a stronger Scouting program. The Executive Board purchased a BSA-sponsored anti-totalitarian propaganda program but was unable to implement before the BSA leadership withdrew it because local civic leaders across the nation objected to its extreme tone.

A measure of uncertainty about the council's stability was expressed in 1949 when National BSA headquarters reaffirmed its hardline on the mandatory retirement of Scout Executive George Deaver. The McKinley Board decided not to fight an impossible battle and instead prepared for an easier transition. Deaver resigned effective March 1, 1949. Council Bylaws were amended to create the position of Special Projects Executive which Deaver assumed the day he "retired."

Deaver was pleased to turn over the reins of power to one of his earlier understudies, former McKinley Field Scout Executive Dudley F. Unkefer. Unkefer spent his boyhood in Canton and earned his Eagle there before entering Scouting's professional service. Dudley served 24 months in the Pacific during World War II as a Field Director for the Red Cross. Additionally, a stint as Scout Executive of the Sequoyia Council of Johnson City, Tennessee and as Deputy Regional Scout Executive in Region 5, trained him well for his service as Canton's new Scout Executive.

Canton Scouting was changing too. Improvements were being made at Tuscazoar, council leadership was firmly committed to strengthening the program and a new Council Executive was at the helm. Challenges and opportunities abounded and McKinley Scouters eagerly prepared themselves for an exciting future.



The newly completed Hoover Lodge and amphitheater at Camp Tuscazoar



Construction of the Camp Buckeye dining hall — 1955 (Later named Hunsinger Lodge)

CHAPTER SEVEN — Scouting in the 50's

America bustled in the 1950's. The depression had ended, the war was over and the soldiers were home. The period was not one of striking out in new directions so much as it was one of consolidating gains already achieved. The speed of development progressed geometrically and American society underwent an extensive evolution. This march of progress forced America to examine itself and redefine its self-image.

By the turn of the decade the financial and wartime pressures of the 1940's were so lessened the Boy Scouts of America again felt able to hold their national celebration of Scouting - the National Jamboree. Massillon sent one complete troop to this huge encampment at historic Valley Forge in 1950. Scoutmaster Herb Doll was ably assisted by Chuck Edwards and John Jacobs. A second Massillon troop was supplemented by McKinley Area Council Scouts from Alliance. Leadership was shared by an Alliance Scoutmaster and Massillon Assistant Scoutmaster Francis Baxter. Sixty-three Scouts represented Massillon. Jamboree staff members from Massillon were Dr. Walter Angerman, Stu Rila, Jim Rila and John Shaw. The 1953 Jamboree transformed overnight the expansive Irvine Ranch in California into a wondrous tent city. Records of the event are hazy but they do reveal that Massillon was represented. In 1957, the Jamboree returned to Valley Forge. Chuck Edwards served as Scoutmaster with Billy Jedel and Victor Wolfe serving as his assistants. Massillonians Dr. Angerman, John Jacobs, Stu Rila and Winfred White served as staff members.

The World Scouting Bureau resumed the World Jamboree movement in 1947 with a "Peace Jamboree" in France followed by the 1951 Jamboree in Austria. Apparently travel costs precluded participation from Massillon Area and McKinley Area Scouts but when next-door neighbor Canada hosted the event in 1955, Massillon's Gary Strobel, Pete Pearson and David McMillan were part of the BSA contingent. To celebrate the centenary of Baden-Powell's birth, Mickey Freedman, Robin Pearson and Graydon L. Underwood crossed the Atlantic to Baden-Powell's homeland for the 1957 World Jamboree.

The 1950 Jamboree was so successful financially that it was accomplished under budget and a significant refund was sent each to participating council. The Massillon Area Council used its rebate in 1951 to finance Camp Buckeye development including rifle range improvements and finishing the pool showerhouse. The Order of the Arrow pitched in and constructed a handsome camp entrance. Camp Buckeye was designated a Civil Defense Evacuation Center capable of housing 200 in case of nuclear attack and much equipment was stored there in readiness for such emergencies. No emergency ever arose which called the equipment into service but it was well used in the camp operations and always available for emergencies. Included in the stockpile were two light plants, four gasoline-power water purifiers, an electrical generator, radios and two trucks. The rifle range was further improved and two thousand more trees were planted. The Girl Scouts donated a

cement floor for the Scoutcraft pavilion, a gas stove and \$100 toward a new dining hall in 1953.

The Central Dining Lodge became a reality in 1954 under the direction of Chairman A. C. Hunsinger and committee members D. C. Myers, E. E. Chandler, James Warfield, William Adams, Oscar A. Bamberger, C. Stuart Rila, L. B. Smith, J. Edward Gail and Elmer Stewart. Order of the Arrow members, camp staffers and various Scouts, Explorers and leaders contributed thousands of hours of labor. Hunsinger donated much rough-cut lumber for framing the building while the Griscom-Russell Company donated shipping crates for exterior sheathing. The Reverend Dwight M. Burham negotiated with the armed services, and in 1955 obtained huge stores of surplus equipment for use in the camp program at very low costs. The pool showerhouse was the major 1955 improvement project. A partition was installed so both sexes could use the facility simultaneously and flush toilets and hot showers were installed to adapt the facility for community use. A new well and camp caretaker's cottage were added in 1956. The Massillon Rotary Club constructed a Health Lodge/Administration Building in 1957 in memory of Clarence Spuhler to round out the camp facilities.

An improved Camp Buckeye allowed camp program expansion. Handicraft instructions were added in 1952. Explorer pioneer camping debuted in 1952 and was also available to Scouts in 1953. Various community groups including Faith Lutheran Church used Camp Buckeye for summer camping and the Rotary Club used it for crippled children's camps.

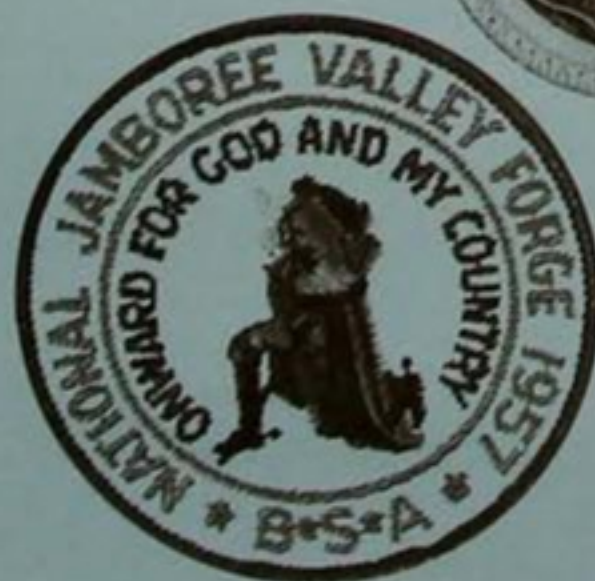
With Camp Buckeye designated a Civil Defense facility and the communist scare rampant, much of the Massillon Area Council's community service in the 1950's centered on civil defense preparedness work under the direction of Dr. Walter Angerman. Scores of Scouts and Explorers underwent BSA Emergency Service training. Other service projects were a "get-out-the-vote" campaign in 1952, cleaning and beautifying the east side of the Massillon reservoir in 1955 and participation in the 1957 BSA National Safety Good Turn.

The Massillon Area Council grabbed its share of the limelight in the 1950's. The National Council awarded a certificate of Merit to Steve Maier in 1953. Chief Scout Executive Arthur A. Schuck presented Gary Strobel a gold Hornaday Medal for Distinguished Service to Conservation in 1954, the Order of the Arrow bestowed its Vigil Honor on Stu Rila in 1956 for founding Sipp-O-Lodge and Explorer Vince Strasavich earned the council's first Explorer Silver Award in 1953. The BSA National Council presented the Massillon Evening Independent a medallion for outstanding service to Scouting.

To finance the expansion of Scouting, the Massillon Area Council instituted a Sustaining Member Enrollment program in 1950 with the permission of the Massillon Welfare Federation. Part of the proceeds funded the hiring of Richard Bond as a Field Scout Executive and also Social Security participation for council employees. The Welfare Federation ordered the council to

eliminate the SME program in 1952 but the council balked and the federation backed down. Relations between the Scouts and Welfare officials grew tense thereafter. The Scout Council directed the suburban portion of the welfare campaign but felt they didn't receive a fair share in return. Relations almost broke when the Scouts threatened to withdraw from the federation in 1956. Tempers cooled and working relationships were re-established. Council coffers were swelled by the annual Ox Roast which began in 1955 with 650 people served. The committee of Chairman A. C. Hunsinger, Cap Boerner, John Andrews, A. G. Agler, Paul Ernst, William Paulson, L. B. Smith, Stu Rila and Wilbur Robertson arranged donation of all the beef, other food and supplies to maximize profits.

The Massillon Area Council expanded its operation to its borders in the 1950's. Outlying territories and the greater Massillon area were well served with Scout units in every community in western Stark County. Although Orrville agitated loudly for transfer into the Massillon Area Council territory, no such action was taken. Exploring had expanded to its optimum membership with about one hundred Troop Explorers and two hundred fifty Post Explorers. Troops were at healthy levels but the size of several troops needed improvement. Cubbing flourished.



1950, 1953 and 1957 National Jamboree patches; 1955 and 1957 World Jamboree insignia

Many Massillon Area Council Scouters felt that with the large membership participation by areas of the council outside the city of Massillon, the council's name did not adequately represent those units and members. In 1952, a change of corporate name was approved. The Massillon Area Council became the Buckeye Council. The change was actually only for public relations purposes as the council decided not to bother with the extensive paperwork to change the BSA charter name, the Articles of Incorporation, the Constitution and Bylaws and various other documents. The BSA headquarters objected to only a partial name change and in late 1953 the council body decided to make the name change total by amending all the legal documents.

Excellent cooperation between the Massillon and Canton councils including a joint 1951 training course at Tuscazoar led both councils to explore merging. Massillon's study committee led by Chalmer Heggen, Chairman, Warren Weisgarber, L. P. Kemp, L. B. Smith and Randall Weber decided in 1956 a merger was not in Massillon Scouting's best interest but left the door open for further discussions.

The McKinley Council's Jamboree experience was very similar to Massillon's except that it was on a much larger scale. At the 1950 Jamboree, McKinley Council attendance totaled 184 Scouts, Explorers, Leaders and Staff. Staff and leaders included: Glen Goodrich, Fred Young, C. Holmes Smith, G. H. Nieport, William Blair, Richard Whitehouse, Charles Andrews, Dan Lane, Clarence Baechle, James Kardos, Harry Sefer, Robert Peters, J. Robert Senhauser, Dr. Sheehan, G. F. Duryee, Hawley Dieringer, Robert Cooper, Donald Mears, Charles Meadows, Dudley Unkefer and Kermit Thomas.

Eighty-three McKinley representatives traveled to the west coast for the 1953 Jamboree. Staff participants were: Dr. Earl Sheehan, Kermit Thomas, Hawley Dieringer, Al Wolfer, George Deaver, and Robert Senhauser. Ernest Enold, John Frazier, James Stoll and James Henriott journeyed to Canada for the 1955 World Jamboree as part of the BSA contingent. Paul Bliss, Robert Senhauser, Thurman Crites, Delbert Perry, Robert Pence, Glenn Henry, Dean Troyer and Earl Vickers assisted the Jamboree administration as staff members and led the 1957 McKinley contingent back to Valley Forge. Tom Murphy traveled to England in 1957 for the World Jamboree.

Camp Tuscazoar was the beneficiary of the 1950 Jamboree refund. Much discussion concerning the expenditures of those funds led to their use as seed money for the 1951 construction of Jamboree Lodge, Shawnee Lodge, and the tool/shed pump house. In 1950, Richard Hoover's camp development committee provided adequate drinking water supply with the drilling of a 550-foot deep, 10-inch diameter well to the Big Indian aquifer. Well drilling and the 10,000 gallon tank cost over \$4,000. Hoover also arranged for the Hercules Motor Company's donation of a Caterpillar tractor and solicited funds from various sources to purchase a camp truck. Local Zoar society descendants constructed a massive stone gateway at the camp entrance in mem-



1960 Ox Roast Committee



Ox Roast founders — "Cap" Boerner and A. C. Hunsinger

ory of Charles H. Ehler and Catherine L. Stone. Frank Hoover gave funds to renovate the original Troop 5 cabin and install lighting for night swimming at the pool in 1952. A new archery and rifle range were added also in 1952. Netawotwes Scouts banded together to commemorate the life of Homer Keppler and constructed the Keppler Memorial Lodge in 1953. Remodeling of the Tuscazoar dining hall and construction of a new modern kitchen plus a sewage disposal system were the major camp improvement projects of 1954 and 1955. The late 1950's camp improvement programs centered



Tuscazoar sawmill which provided the lumber for many camp buildings

upon the development of a new road system. The family and friends of Gerald Duryee chipped in to finance the construction of the Duryee Memorial Trading Post Building in 1957.

Hoover's camp development committee turned down the 1950 opportunity to purchase at least 80 additional acres adjacent to Tuscazoar. Instead efforts were directed towards developing Tuscazoar to support unit programming. To this end three groups of Adirondak shelters (25 shelters in all) and two groups of tent sites were developed in the 50's. The council returned to unit camping in 1950 and strongly deemphasized provisional camping in 1951.

Conservation was a major service theme for the Scouts through the 50's. McKinley Council Scouts planted 3,000 trees, conducted a dutch elm disease survey, worked on strip mine rehabilitation projects, waged war on rats and web worms, collected impressive amounts of scrap paper and worked in state game conservation projects in the early 50's. The National Conservation Good Turn of 1952 involved 3,772 Cubs, Scouts, Explorers and leaders in planting 50,000 trees, numerous conservation demonstrations, displays and talks. A most impressive community conservation service in the mid-1950's was a community-wide bonfire fueled by discarded Christmas trees and accompanied by song and ceremony on the 12th night of Christmas. Other significant services included a 1952 "get-out-the vote" campaign where 60,000 door hanger reminders were distributed. In 1954-55, used Scout equipment was collected for Korean Scout Troops, the annual winter



Pioneer Village adirondaks at Tuscazoar

fireplug thawing project was continued, and the McKinley Council hosted six hundred Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia Scouters at the 1952 Region Four annual business meeting in Canton.

Dr. Clarence Rodman of Alliance donated a major sum of money in 1950 to the McKinley Scouts for a weekend campsite. Benefits were to flow primarily to the Scouts of the greater Alliance area. Camp Rodman, just west of Alliance on State Route 62, was purchased in 1951 to fulfill Dr. Rodman's wishes. While heavily used by Wapakonachee District Scouts, Scouts from the far corners of the present Buckeye Council continue to camp there frequently. A pavilion shelter was added in 1954.

A "Cavalcade of Freedom" historical pageant presented to a crowd of 2,500 in 1951 led an impressive list of McKinley Council activities in the 1950's. Annual

camporalls were popular and well-attended. Although the 1952 camporall was cancelled due to a polio outbreak, the 1951 camporall was held at Tuscazoar, the 1953 camporall was at Atwood Lake and the 1954 event took place at Tuscazoar's Starvation Gulch. "Olympiad '56" was the theme of the 1956 camporall in the Canton city parks and public spectators most enjoyed the Scout chariot races.

High adventure programs involved much council energy. While aimed primarily at Explorers, many older Scouts and leaders also benefited. Seven leaders made a "Philtrek" journey to Philmont National Scout Ranch and Explorer Base near Cimmaron, New Mexico to familiarize themselves with its programs in 1951. Philmont expeditions became a major program feature each year thereafter. The pioneering high adventure experience of E. A. Burnham's annual Explorer trips in the 1940's and a 1950 Michigan canoe trip were parlayed into the idea of a council high adventure base which became a reality in 1955. The McKinley Area Council secured a lease on some lakefront property on Leesville Lake and for several years maintained an Explorer base there. The McKinley leadership even looked into an Order of the

Arrow Lodge because so many Explorers were participating in high adventure experiences away from Tuscazoar, and thus ineligible for the Pipestone camp honor awards. Insufficient interest was shown in the proposition and a lodge charter was not pursued.

Scouting, nationally and locally, suffered a great loss in December, 1954, when Frank G. Hoover passed away. Few Scouters had had so distinguished a career. Beyond the presidency of a major American corporation, Frank served church, community and country. Nationally, his service to Scouting included stints as Region 4 Chairman, National Executive Board member, BSA Vice President and committee positions from camping to field service to distinguished awards. His leadership on the Phillips Properties Business Committee insured adequate funding for the development and operation of Philmont. The Boy Scouts of America honored Frank with its Silver Beaver, Antelope and Buffalo Awards and one of its few Life Memberships. Locally he served on the McKinley Area Council Executive Board for thirty-five years and as Council President for twelve years. Camp Tuscazoar and many of its



Tuscazoar dining hall kitchen addition — 1954



Jamboree Lodge at Camp Tuscarora



Scouts working on nature project under the direction of naturalist Holmes Smith (at right front)



Duryee Memorial Trading Post

major buildings are a lasting monument to this fine friend of Scouting.

Financially the McKinley Council managed to keep its operating budget in the black. Staff salaries were increased to stay competitive. The council depended heavily on gifts to finance capital improvements. At several points the Executive Board borrowed huge sums and paid off the loans with donations. Frank Hoover was a major benefactor. After his death, the Council became the beneficiary of a substantial trust fund provided through his will. The Board attempted to sell some Alliance property it held in trust for Scout purposes given by the Dussell family. The Board wanted to use the proceeds for improvements and maintenance of Camp Dussell. The Dussell family sued to prevent the sale and after several years of litigation the Stark Common Pleas court allowed the sale to further the general intent of the original gift.

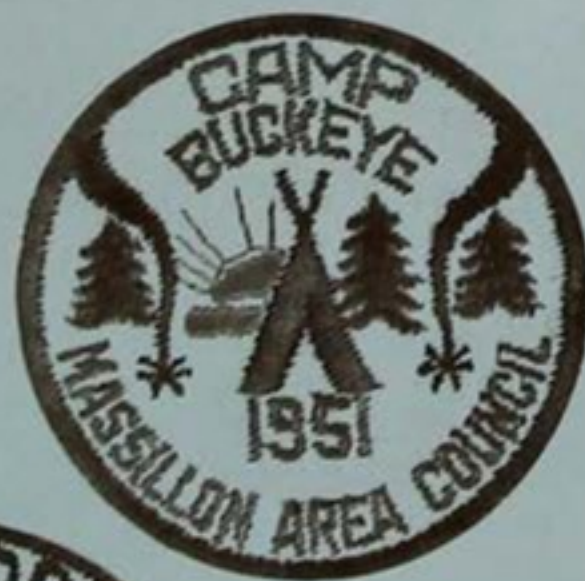
Dudley Unkefer resigned as McKinley Area Scout Executive in 1957 to advance his career. He became Assistant Scout Executive of the New York City Council. Joseph Macy, Kansas City Missouri Assistant Scout Executive assumed the office of McKinley Area Council Scout Executive late in 1957. George Deaver had retired earlier in 1953 from Scouting's professional service. Deaver considered his recruitment of twelve local Scouts into the profession of Scouting his greatest contribution.

The McKinley Council underwent several administrative changes in the 1950's. The Orrville transfer request was at a full boil early in the decade. Carroll County and Tuscarawas County were united into a single district in 1955. Council boundaries were adjusted when Zane Trace and Tomahawk Councils to the south merged in 1957. In 1956, Boards of Review and Courts of Honor for the upper ranks were transferred to the troops. Adoption of the Standard Local Council Constitution and Bylaws rounded out administrative reforms.

By the early 1950's the McKinley Area Council had outgrown its headquarters. Its lease at the northwest corner of 2nd Street and Cleveland Avenue expired and temporary headquarters were found across the street on the SW corner of 2nd and Cleveland, and later in the Nationwide Building on Market Avenue. Tremendous difficulty in securing a suitable building site for a new office was experienced. Finally in 1957 several lots at 15th Street and Logan Avenue were purchased.

Paul Belden suggested approaching the Massillon Area Council to discuss merging in 1950. The general discussions concluded that the proper course would be for Massillon to take the initiative. Joint discussions of the proposition did occur throughout the 1950's with both councils appointing study committees in 1955. McKinley members were William Fleming, Tom Richards, David Taggart and Dr. Earl Sheehan. The Massillon Council vetoed plans to merge in 1956 but kept talking. In 1957, a joint special committee was appointed by both councils. Oscar A. Bamberger served as chairman. McKinley representatives were Ralph Fawcett and George Diehl. Massillon-Buckeye representatives were Grant Esterling and Chalmers Heggan. Confidential meeting of the special committee, the Scout Executives, Council Presidents, and National and Regional BSA officials occurred in 1957 and 1958. Both councils formally approved an intent to merge and after several discussions of specific terms, representatives of both councils unanimously approved the merger agreement on October 9, 1958. Both councils sacrificed a measure of pride, tradition and autonomy in deciding to merge into each other. In exchange, they increased their operating efficiency. Costs were reduced through a reduction in professional and clerical staff, the closing of the Massillon office and elimination of duplicate events and paperwork. With a larger service area to draw dedicated volunteers from, council activities greatly benefited from an expanded leadership pool. Bickering between the various United Funds ceased as

border was turned into cooperation among supporters of both former councils. The merger was deemed the best course of action to bring the benefit of Scouting to more youth and nearly everyone gave his best to see that the merger worked.





Buckeye Council Headquarters after the merger



Camp mascots "Bucky" and "Icky" symbolized separate summer camp operations

CHAPTER EIGHT — Scouting's Golden Years

The decade of the 1960's in the United States was an exciting time of changes, protests and a redirection of national energies. The popular recollection contains scenes of violent student protests, the height of American involvement in the Southeast Asian Wars, Earth Day celebrations, "hippies" and space shots. It was an era of involvement and it seemed nearly everyone had a social cause to support. In this atmosphere, Scouting thrived, and so did the Buckeye Council.

The new Buckeye Council members took time in 1959 getting acquainted and making new friends. Like the family of a widower with children who marries a widow with children, small squabbles quickly flared, were resolved, and then were forgotten just as quickly. Basic administrative and housekeeping chores were the preoccupation of the year. Camp Buckeye-ites were encouraged to sample Tuscazoar while Tuscazoarians were enticed into trying Camp Buckeye. Many units did both cross-camp and had excellent experiences. Both Pipestone and the Order of the Arrow were continued with the pre-merger leadership of each supplemented by volunteers from the "other half." All who wished to participate in either or both programs were able to do so. Order of the Arrow tapouts were held at each district camporee in 1959 with induction ceremonies at Camp Buckeye. Pipestone continued as it always had at Tuscazoar while Camp Buckeye recipients were bussed to Tuscazoar for their ceremonies. The Good Camper Award, the Polar Bear Award, the John Burroughs program and various other local awards were retained. Massillon's former East District became Sippo District, West became Muskingum and Canton's North Nimishillen District became McKinley District. Scout Executive Stu Rilla stayed on for the initial phases of the transition and then moved on to a position with the Mahoning Valley Council in Youngstown and eventually retired there.

The matter of a new headquarters location was resolved in favor of a house and lot at 5136 Tuscarawas Street West which the council purchased in 1959. Funds for the purchase and renovation were derived from the sale of the Logan Street lots and gifts from the Hoover Trust, the Catherine Butcher estate, the Lillian Hoover Trust, the Catherine Butcher estate, the Frank G. B. Cole estate, Mrs. Frank G. Hoover, the Price Es-Hoover family, the Hoover Company and the Price Es-Hoover family. The big move from the temporary headquarters in the Nationwide Building to the Council's own building occurred in September 1960.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America in 1960 was celebrated in style nationally and throughout the Buckeye Council. The Jubilee Jamboree at Colorado Springs, Colorado, was a fantastic affair with a large Buckeye Council contingent under Council Jamboree Chairman C. B. Myers. Ken Oberlin served as Scoutmaster of one of the Troops and Ernest Mauer, Marquis Gaut, Harry Winters, Lin Busack and Loren Souers, Jr. served as Jamboree staff. Busses and store

windows displayed window placards commemorating fifty years of Scouting and many units set up store front displays. An Explorer Field Day and Jubilee Camporee drew additional attention to the anniversary.

Buckeye Council Scouts attended three other Jamborees in the 1960's. Glenn DeHoff served as Council Jamboree Chairman for the 1964 Jamboree which returned for the final time to Valley Forge. The Scoutmasters of the six Buckeye Council troops were Delbert Doyer, Virgil Stoudt, Paul Redinger, Russell Ballentine, Bernard Schario and Paul Trubey. The Boy Scouts of America hosted the 1967 World Jamboree at Farragut State Park in Idaho. Leroy Bartley and C. B. Myers served on the host staff while Scouts and Explorers Roger Bartley, Steven Rickard, Tom Wig, Larry Lockshin, Randolph Kalkman, Richard Roman, Bernard Nussbaum, Steven Sabo, David Mills and Hal Miller represented Buckeye Council in the BSA contingent. Eighty-six Buckeye Explorers, Scouts and leaders journeyed to Idaho for the 1969 National Jamboree. Two of the Buckeye Scoutmasters were Robert Hardy and Merle Coe. Staff members were Lin Busack, Craig George, Phil Stahler, David Willis and Carl Baughman.

Camp Tuscazoar received much attention in the early 1960's. The rifle range was relocated by the men of the Pipestone program, the sewage system was repaired, Dan Beard Lodge and the Dining Hall received new roofs, a chlorinator was installed at the pool and the area between the pool and dining hall was terraced and landscaped. Camp equipment was supplemented by a 1/4 ton Dodge pickup truck (obtained through the good offices of the Kemphorn Motor Company), a camp jeep, snow plow, electric welder, new dining hall tables and new heating stoves. A new Camp Ranger's residence and well were begun near the camp entrance in 1964 and finished in 1965. An anonymous donor's gift bolstered by contributions of Williams Lumber, Free-lander's, Wooster Lumber and F. E. Schumacher made the house possible. A campwide conservation plan was drawn in 1962 and its implementation began immediately. The planting of 11,000 trees on 6 1/2 acres of cleared land in 1963 was a major feature of the plan. A handsome chapel dedicated to the memory of Scout Tom Hohn was constructed in 1965. Pipestone members rebuilt a replica of the second camp entrance stockade and dedicated it to remembrance of the good life of Scout Executive Dudley Unkefer who perished in a disastrous camp fire. Several campsites were graded in 1967 to provide more room and two new sites were added in 1969. Plans were formulated late in the decade for the development of several outpost sites near the original Wilderness Camp of the early 1920's. Equipment replacement was the major emphasis of the late 1960's. The kitchen and dining hall equipment was extensively replaced or refurbished. A new truck, tents — some of which were thirty years old — were replaced by the OA, and several thousand board feet of lumber went into tent platform replacements and minor building repairs. The infamous July 4, 1969 flood did extensive damage to Tuscazoar and much effort later that season was expended on erosion control. Boats

and canoes lost in the flood were replaced and building repairs were made.

Camp Buckeye underwent major repairs and renovations in the 1960's. Ten latrines, a chlorinator, new heating stoves, a showerhouse hot water heater, a Pipestone building, a dishwasher, lawn mower, pool circulation system and extensions to the camp water supply system were put into service. The central dining hall was named A. C. Hunsinger Lodge in 1961 as recognition for A. C.'s many contributions to Scouting and Camp Buckeye. The Ox Roast was a continued success and by 1961 paid off the loan on the swimming pool. Several benefactors, including Mr. and Mrs. Harley Price, Mrs. Florence E. Snyder and Mr. and Mrs. George Mulhauser contributed large sums for Camp Buckeye

projects. The Mulhauser gifts were used to build a four stall garage and a craft shop. In 1964, the Mullet Coal Company donated 12.6 acres to expand Camp Buckeye to its maximum size.

Financial needs for camp improvements and the council office relocation totaled \$32,000 for 1959 and 1960 alone. Friends of Scouting were solicited and many made generous contributions. Major donors through the 60's included Alliance Manufacturing, the Price Foundation and W. P. English. Timbering of Camps Dussell and Rodman and a cash settlement from the State of Ohio provided additional sums for Camp capital improvements. Even with very large expenditures, budgets were balanced and in the black again by 1968 and 1969.



Buckeye Council Explorer Richard Moore presenting 1961 Ohio Scouting Report to Governor DiSalle



International Camp Staff member from Panama (at right) — 1969

Exploring was the major area of program expansion in the 1960's. The program was revised by BSA headquarters in 1959 to make it more vocationally oriented. More youth input was suggested and Explorer Cabinets to provide such input were instituted on the district level in 1964. United Nations headquarters trips in 1961 and 1962 were major program highlights for Buckeye Explorers. Exploring grew so that it became a council operating committee in 1969 and was organized on a district basis on a par with Cubbing and Scouting. Another program addition was the Eagle/Silver Award Recognition Dinner which began in 1959. An especially active Council Health and Safety Committee made an emphasis on safety a major part of the council program in the early 60's. The Pipestone Camp Honors Program came under severe fire in the 60's and Region Four directed a full-scale study of the program. Under Chairman F. E. Schumacher, the Pipestone Study Committee composed of C. B. Myers, Jim McLinden, Don Brown, Dr. Robert Green, Deputy Regional Scout Executive Ken Eaken (who served as Advisor), Robert Untch, who replaced Eaken, Bill Ryall and Secretary Lin

Busack recommended several important changes in the program's organization. The Council Camping Committee began appointing the Chief of Pipestone annually on the recommendation of the Pipestone Council of Chiefs. The Chief began to sit as a full member of the Camping Committee. The Council Scout Executive became an *ex officio* member of Council of Chiefs and Professional Advisor to Pipestone. Henceforth all Pipestone participants were required to be actively registered in another Scouting position. The basic ceremonies, however, underwent no major changes as a result of the study.

Council territory gelled at its current five-county size with the 1963 admission of Holmes County. The transfer from the Muskingum Valley Council was at the instigation of a committee of Holmes County Scouters who requested it after a carefully conducted eight month survey. A similar request from Muskingum Valley Council Scouters in the southern half of Tuscarawas County was studied but no action was then undertaken.

Staffing problems arose in the mid-60's when several

executive positions became open. There were no available recruits locally or nationally in part because of the Southeast Asian War and at one point four districts were without executives. Growth in membership and program expansion was extremely difficult to accomplish without professional support. Extensive recruiting efforts paid off as the decade wore on and the positions were filled.

Scout Executive Joseph Macy drew close to retirement and accepted a pre-retirement position with the Dan Beard Council in Cincinnati in 1967. William J. Ryall assumed the office of Scout Executive late in 1967. Bill Ryall was a program man through and through with expertise in Scout Camp development. Bill Ryall was to hold the Chief Executive Officer's position in some of the most trying years of the Buckeye Council's history.

Region Four leadership prodded Buckeye Council for several years to develop a long range plan but, until the prodding grew forceful in 1967, little attention was paid to long range goals. The beginnings of such a plan took shape when Norman Peterson was appointed Council Chairman of Long Range Planning. F. E. Schumacher

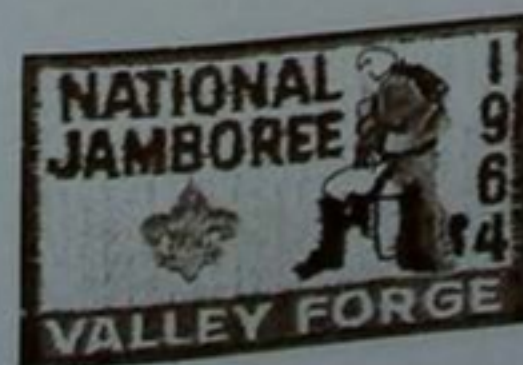
chaired a camping needs study which concurred with National BSA Camping and Engineering Executive Ken Henry that the present camps were inadequate and a new site on suitable wilderness land was necessary. Additionally, the need for a new council headquarters/ service center was imperative.

Various prospective campsites were located and examined, including the Greater Cleveland Council's Camp Clendening, but none were chosen. Various Scouters questioned whether the council could afford the price of a new camp but Mr. Ryall "stated that he had faith that when land became available for camp that Council will find money to purchase same."

Buckeye Council was the recipient of massive volunteer efforts in the 1960's. It utilized these efforts to stabilize its position and to begin to plan for the future. By the late 60's a hard look at all phases of the Council program was underway. National studies were also underway. Scouting carefully evaluated the 1960's social changes and began an intensive evaluation of its program. A response to the changed society of the 1960's was deferred until the 1970's.



1962 Region 4 Reader's Digest public speaking award winners with Chief Scout Executive Joseph Brunton (center). Buckeye Council Explorer Gary Powell is at right





CHAPTER NINE — Improved Scouting — Years of Experiment

The 1970's has become known as the "me" decade. Interest in social causes declined, the campuses quieted and the Southeast-Asian war ended. The American mood turned conservative. The scandal of the decade was Watergate. Inflation became unbearable for most. Younger Americans concentrated on educating themselves and earning money enough to survive the rough economic times.

A positive plan of action to modernize the Boy Scouts of America program which grew out of the 1960's program study was announced in 1968 as the Boypower '76 program. The Scout program was changed to make it relevant to the youth of the 70's. Major changes were lowering of the Scout entry age to eleven or admission to the fifth grade, a revamping of the advancement program, and an opening up of the entire program to more urban dwellers. Changes to the advancement program were the addition of the "Scout" rank for entering Scouts, additional modern merit badge subjects, more options in the higher rank requirements and personal growth agreement conferences at each rank level. The urban emphasis bolstered membership in inner city and "less-chance" areas. Increasing minority and ethnic membership was a particular emphasis. The adjusted advancement requirements were supposed to make Scouting more available by removing the necessity of extensive, rigorous camping and aquatic experiences. It was possible to become an Eagle Scout without actually swimming or even camping. A new *Scout Handbook* was written. Administratively, the twelve regions were streamlined into six. Newly designed leadership training courses on the adult and youth levels were emphasized. Overall, the BSA goal was to enroll a representative one third of all American male youth in Scouting.

Buckeye Council enjoyed excellent growth in the early years of Boypower before the bulk of the program changes took effect. Between 1969 and 1972 the council grew 18% in youth membership. Goals in all areas were met or overshot in 1972 with a 9.8% youth growth rate in a shrinking pool of total available boys. Buckeye Council was the fastest growing council in Region Four that year. Exploring was an exceptionally fertile growth area with a 40% growth in a two year period. This gain resulted from basic changes in the program making it more career-oriented. Utilization of computer-tabulated high school career interest surveys led to new Explorers.

Most of the "Improved Program" changes became effective in 1972 and 1973. Buckeye Council was assigned to Area 5 in the new East Central Region with headquarters in Oak Brook, Illinois. Advancement changes became mandatory and the new handbook was put into widespread use. In 1972, the Buckeye Council passed an Equal Employment Resolution, and made a major effort to recruit minorities, launching several units in Stark Metropolitan Housing Authority

buildings. Canton Jaycees spent several thousand dollars to fund Canton inner-city units in the early 70's.

Many local Scouters expressed displeasure at some of the changes in the Scout program. Discontent centered on the perceived "softening" of advancement requirements. In 1974, a membership reporting scandal broke in the national news. It seems membership figures were grossly inflated by many councils. The Buckeye Council was not involved and passed a membership audit with flying colors. In 1973, Buckeye Council fell short of its goals by 398 members. Unit size dropped and camp attendance suffered. By 1975 council leadership officially recognized the problem, calling it a "real concern". Compared with councils nationwide, Buckeye Council's membership problems were near the norm but advancement averages far exceeded regional and national performances.

Training of Scout leaders received extensive attention in 1973 as a result of the massive Improved Program changes. Nearly every adult was promptly indoctrinated in the fundamentals of the "new" Scout program as the result of a movement-wide training program. The traditional Woodbadge advanced adult training camp programs were revamped to accommodate modern management techniques and leadership training methods. A much expanded schedule of Woodbadge courses made this training available to nearly all Scouters who wished to enroll. Woodbadge participants praised the program. Even the *Wall Street Journal* recommended to all businessmen who were also Scouters that they take Woodbadge courses to improve their business leadership skills. Buckeye Council's C. B. Myers served as a Woodbadge Course Director in 1974. The Council hosted a Woodbadge Course at Camp Buckeye in 1976. Thirty-eight Scouters, three of them women, participated. Twenty of the thirty-eight were Buckeye Council Scouters. Woodbadge staffers from Buckeye Council were C. B. Myers, Web Stockberger, Cy Jackson, Hank Mossop, Bob Chapman, Jim McKean, Dick Stratton and Jim Taggart. Troop Leadership Development courses began with a pilot program under the leadership of David Herritt at Camp Buckeye in 1973.

The Council Commissioner's staff grew with unit leaders' need for guidance in implementing the Improved Program. Two Assistant Council Commissioners headed the list of additional commissioners on the Council District and Unit level. Assistant Council Commissioner Web Stockberger concentrated on improving District Roundtables while Assistant Council Commissioner Russ Taylor directed his efforts toward implementing the Improved Program councilwide.

The top-to-bottom reorganization of the entire Scouting program led Council leadership to adjust District borders in 1972. McKinley District was split into McKinley District, centered on Canton, and Frank G. Hoover District, centered on North Canton. Realizing that more border adjusting was necessary, the Executive Board appointed a District Realignment Study Committee, composed of Dr. Earl Sheehan and Jack Williams to redraw district borders councilwide. The



dent. Kirk Albrecht was the first Lodge Chief to serve as a youth representative and was followed by Chris Andrews, Greg Browning and Brad Bowersox, Bruce Metzger and Russ Spies. The first EPA President to serve was Debbie Cable (the first Buckeye Council woman to serve on the Executive Board) and was succeeded by Kirk Albrecht, Dave Allison and Greg Conrad. The 1979 revised Council Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws allow up to four youth Board members.

Camp improvements in the early 1970's were largely funded by gifts generated by "selling" donors projects. The largest gifts of the period were an anonymous gift of \$15,000, and a \$2,000 gift given by the Hoover-Price Foundation. Much of the money was used for corrective work on the Tuscazoar electrical system, new ranges and ovens for Buckeye, and tables, benches and steam tables for Tuscazoar. In 1971, Troop 916 competed and dedicated a handsome A-frame chapel at Camp Buckeye, commemorating the contributions of Scouters Fred Knodel, Frank Julius and Charles Edwards. At Tuscazoar an old storage barn was demolished and its lumber was recycled into a horse barn in the Starvation Gulch area of camp. The barnraising and establishment of many miles of horse trails in the surrounding area allowed horsemanship camps in 1971, 1972 and 1973 under the watchful eye of Camp Ranger

committee decided upon a six district configuration as most efficient for council administration. Sippo and Muskingum Districts were merged to form Westark District, Nimishillen and McKinley were merged to form the Hall of Fame District which was later renamed the George M. Deaver District. Netawotawas and Killbuck District borders were also adjusted. Furthermore, some southern Tuscarawas County Scouters agitated for transfer to Buckeye Council from the Muskingum Valley Council. They won the endorsement of the Tuscarawas County United Way and the backing of Tuscarawas County Buckeye Council Executive Board members. But again, no transfer was effected.

The Council also decided to modernize its internal administrative structure. The Board reorganized in January, 1975. Council administration was divided into seven divisions and departments each with its chairman sitting as a Council Vice President. Exploring and District Operations were made divisions while Cub Scout Program, Scout Program, Administration, Finance and Manpower Resources were made departments. Districts organized along similar lines. Cubbing and Scouting Commissioners were separated and their functions were compartmentalized into the Cub and Scout Departments respectively. The Council Commissioner's Position was deemphasized and was eliminated in 1975.

Youth input on the council level prior to the 1970's was almost non-existent. Several forward-looking Executive Board members suggested the need for such input. A 1970 Youth Board Study Committee composed of Bernie Schapiro, Darrell Conkle and Dwaine Warstler recommended that two Youth members sit as full Executive Board members for five-month terms. Such youth representatives were to be chosen by concurrence of the Pipestone Chief, the OA Adviser and the Council Exploring Chairman. The first youth representatives were Robert Bauman and Bruce Carter, chosen in 1971. No additional youth representatives were appointed until 1975 when it was decided the positions should be filled for full year terms by the OA Lodge Chief and the Explorer Presidents' Association. Presi-



Buckeye Explorers Jim Snee, Mike Kerr and Mark Roach at Grand National Road Rally

and Wrangler Jerry Pikna. In part, because of the additional attendance the horsemanship program generated, an eighth week of camping at Tuscazoar was added in 1972. The Unkefer family provided a fund which awarded the first camp scholarship for needy Scouts in 1973.

Project Soar (Save Our American Resources) debuted in 1972 under the chairmanship of Ralph Regula, reemphasizing the BSA commitment to conservation. SOAR continues to be a major program of the Boy Scouts of America. Operation Reach was the BSA answer to youth drug abuse in the early 70's. It depended on heavy doses of intergenerational communications. Bill Helchel served as Council Reach Chairman. Recruiting drives in 1972 centered on recognition carrying the motif of Schoenbrunn Village and much programming centered on Schoenbrunn and the nearby *Trumpet in the Land* outdoor drama. Scouts Bruce Carter and John Blebea presented the *Scouting Report to the Governor* in 1971 and 1972 respectively. Cubbing experimented with its first Cub Day Camp in 1972 and that program has grown to be of major importance to the Cub program. Buckeye Council celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary in 1970 with a gala Recognition Dinner/Annual Meeting. Buckeye Explorers Jim Snee, Mike Kerr and Mike Roach advanced to the 1969 Grand National Explorer Safe Driving Road Rally semi-finals but were beat out in the finals. Exploring membership was opened to young ladies in 1969, but required their prior membership in certain youth groups. That requirement was lifted in 1971 and the program became largely co-ed. Buckeye Council realized tremendous growth in its Exploring program and by 1971 recognized the need for a separate Exploring Executive to shoulder the load. Administrative Exploring was split from district controls and formed into a new Exploring Division in 1972 with Wyn McCoy as Chairman and Bob Roden as Exploring Executive. The '73 Jamboree was held simultaneously at Farragut State Park, Idaho and Moraine State Park,

Pennsylvania. Attendance was wide-open with individual Troops participating, in addition to Council contingents. With the nearness of the Pennsylvania site Buckeye attendance was large. Staff from Buckeye Council included Joseph Lindsey, John Wilts, Roger Moyer and Kirk Albrecht.

The Long Range Plan Committee identified the Council's short range goals as improving communication, strengthening the council's operating committees, and building a new office and a new camp as soon as possible. To speed the camp search a Camp Development Committee was appointed with E. S. Hoopes as Chairman and Dr. Roger Moyer as Vice-Chairman. Other members of the original committee were A. L. Barth, Michael Bircher, R. E. Croasdale Jr., Glenn DeHoff, F. H. Evans, W. A. Harris, Jr. and Bill Ryall. An apparently ideal site near Delroy was investigated but rejected when subsoil core drilling revealed the site was incapable of supporting a lake. In 1972, a site in Guernsey County near Winterset was located. Preliminary studies led to an option on 1,060 acres in 1973. The options were exercised in 1974 and financed by notes held by Canton's First National Bank.

Other work of the Long Range Plan Committee included an Executive Board Manual and improvements in the regularity and quality of *Trail Signs*, the council newsletter. In 1973, National BSA leadership pushed merger plans onto the Northeast Ohio Councils. Buckeye was to merge with councils in Lisbon and Mansfield and possibly Steubenville or was to be part of a larger council composed of the Akron, Canton, Lisbon, Mansfield, Warren and Youngstown Councils.



Executive Board member Debbie Cable



Tuscazoar horsemanship program

In May, the Buckeye Executive Board authorized participation in a region-sponsored study group which met in Alliance in May and in Youngstown in August. Buckeye Council delegates broke into separate committees of Administration/Personnel, Camps/Facilities, Legal and Finance. Members were Craig George, Jerry Lockskin, C. B. Myers, Roger Moyer, Paul Belden, Dr. Jim Rodman, Robert Luntz and Jack Wilkoff. On October 16 the committee issued a statement that "No further discussions of merger will be held since merger is not in the interest of Buckeye Council." The unanimous decision was relayed to the Regional Study Committee at its final meeting on October 29. National dropped all talk of merger thereafter.

Major efforts to finance necessary camp improvements were made in 1970 and 1973. Operating funds were tougher to come by. Sustaining Membership Enrollment drives were not extremely successful. In 1971, the Council Executive Board stated "Council finances continue to be a major item of concern." To boost SME participation, a special 1971 SME edition of *Trail Signs* was published. Sustaining members increased modestly. The 1972 SME needed to raise \$108,000 to balance the budget. Contributions did not even approach that goal. A \$500 gift established a general trust fund for the council but few additions in the early 70's were made. The Central Stark United Way, which supplied a major portion of council finances, was appraised of the situation in early 1972. United Funds in the five county area supplied a total of 59% of council budget. A higher percentage was sought. A professional fund raiser was hired to raise funds for capital

improvements necessary to keep the camps' physical properties operating. Funding was short for Exploring and inner-city programs and sponsors were sought. The Canton Jaycees agreed to fund the inner-city program. Profits from Council activities were placed in the unrestricted general fund. Many long-time Scouters protested that the Ox Roast profits, in particular, would no longer be restricted to camp improvements — the original reason for the event. At the end of 1972 all inter-fund liabilities caused by account balance transfers were forgiven. To improve cash flow, unit revolving accounts were set up in the Council Trading Post. Expenses that were deferred in 1971 and 1972 could not be ignored in 1973 and resulting expenditures forced the Council further into the red. Additional consultation with the United Funds in 1973 gave them a better understanding of the Council's financial needs and the delivery mechanism of the Scouting program so that they could better base their funding decisions. Miller and Associates, a professional fundraiser, redesigned the Council's fundraising program. Five divisions — project selling, foundation support, SME, a council trust fund, and activities — were defined. The Executive Board decided to rely on the professional fundraiser for short term fundraising and long term support from an endowment program. The 1973 SME raised \$60,000 (508% of 1972's drive) but total income for 1973 was substantially short of the budgeted goal. By April, 1974, the Board announced "The Council is not in stable financial condition but there is no crisis." Relief came when an anonymous donor underwrote the accounts payable at the end of 1973, the 1973 activities budget

was cut \$15,500, the council staff was cut back and units were encouraged to become active in SME drives. Yet by June, the situation had worsened. The Executive Board declared a "financial emergency" when it became apparent that employee benefits of \$18,000 had not been paid and Federal Withholding Tax payments were in arrears.

Scout Executive Bill Ryall retired from the Scouting professional service in 1974. Bill felt that another Scout Executive who had a stronger financial background would be better able to find short term and permanent solutions to the Council's financial woes. Bill's contributions to the Buckeye Council were substantial. Council programming was never stronger. He instilled vision in the Executive Board focusing on the long range future. From Bill Ryall's inspiration the Council gained the resolve to find a new campsite.

An Executive Search Committee sought to replace him with a Scout Executive who had a strong administrative background, especially in the area of fundraising. The committee moved ahead with cautious dispassion and selected Clifford D. Mansley of the BSA National Executive Staff. Mansley took office late in 1974.

A financial task force appointed by the Executive Board projected a continuing deficit. They ordered that financial statements be redesigned to be more easily understood, with monthly balance sheets and lists of accounts receivable. The first such statement revealed an operating deficiency of more than \$100,000 and anticipated additional operational deficits of \$7,000 per month. Both SME and United Way support had to be increased. One entire county had contributed only \$120.00 in SME and United Way payments combined in 1974.

Despite the deficits, it was decided that unfilled council staff positions would be filled and the staff salary account would be a deficit item so that unit service would suffer only minimally. Staff cuts would be made only in a last ditch effort to stave off receivership. The council bulletin — *Trail Signs* — was reinstated after an absence of several months, though it too would



be an additional drain on the budget, but communications with the field was considered absolutely necessary.

Other significant, immediate changes included splitting the program and administrative functions of the Scout Executive. Henceforth, the board decreed that an assistant to the Scout Executive would be responsible for program matters. The Board decided there was to be no borrowing until the council's finances were significantly improved. A system for billing unpaid SME pledges was instituted. The possibility of a capital campaign for needed camp improvements was deferred until at least 1976. The Winterset property was to be placed upon the market to pay off creditors and the anticipated profit was to be used to fund a second start in camp development.

A detailed examination of the Council financial records revealed assets worth over one million dollars. The council owed fourteen major private creditors \$21,000. Most creditors agreed to wait patiently for their money as some had for two to three years. Seventy minor creditors had extended \$7,000 credit. The IRS was owed \$30,000 and the Boy Scouts of America waited





for its \$25,000. Additional sums were owed for capital expenditures, debt servicing and internal borrowing.

Staff reduction was reexamined to reduce operating expenses but the cost to the program was considered too steep — the projected loss of one hundred units and two thousand youth members. Still, when three vacancies in the professional staff and one in clerical opened, they were left unfilled and two additional clerical employees were laid off.

By September, the Board described the financial crisis as "extremely critical." The reduced expenditures in the first nine months of 1974 still exceeded income by a significant amount. Operations expenses were held below the operating income budget levels, but the Winterset interest payments kept the budget unbalanced. Solutions were sought to keep the Council afloat. Timber harvests of the camps' trees was investigated but the bids were low. The Winterset notes were coming

due and a key one hundred acre parcel was still ahead. The Board approved the hundred acre purchase and rolled all the outstanding debt on the land into a \$405,000 mortgage even though interest expenses would accumulate at \$46,800 a year. Negotiations with the Central Stark United Way resulted in an advance on 1975's allocation. This "loan" kept the Council afloat and was used to pay off the IRS arrearage. The Council service center was used to secure another loan of



Jack Williams presents Scout Steve Anthony with Medal of Merit

\$40,000. The Board approved mortgaging Camp Tuscazoar but decided to wait to see if the financial situation soured even more. The United Ways were approached for assistance with Camp capital repairs scheduled for 1973 and 1974.

Buckeye Council suffered from negative public relations during this period, and financial contributions were difficult to secure. Traditional Tuscarawas County donors were alienated by the Council's failure to ex-



Tuscazoar Stone Memorial Lodge

pend the funds donated by the Zoar Stone family for a Scouting conference center at Tuscazoar. The fund was given in 1970, and by 1974 construction was stalled. The framing of the building was weathering badly. Potential for a public relations backlash grew with every passing month. The Wapachonachee District, centered in Alliance, grew restive over the prolonged lack of a resident District Executive. Local Scouters convinced the Alliance United Way to cut off further distribution of allo-



Booths at Scout-O-Rama — Canton Memorial Auditorium

cated funds to the council until the problem was resolved. Hiring a new man was out of the question so duties were reapportioned among the nine professional staffers extant. The Exploring Executive assumed the District Executive duties and the Director of Field Service assumed the additional Exploring duties. The Alliance United Way then resumed paying its allocations. Employee benefits and raises tied to SME success were used as incentives to retain the remaining employees. All district and council events were limited to ease the burden on the council staff.

To help stem the tide of red ink, Tuscazoar was finally mortgaged. Most of the continually mounting deficit resulted from the compounding Winterset debt and repayment of United Way advances. Underspent operating accounts generated surpluses which were applied to debt reduction. By late 1975, the debt was reduced to \$88,000. The Frank G. Hoover Trust matured in 1975 and \$23,000 of it was used to reduce the debt. The Hoover Foundation proposed a debt reduction matching gift of \$25,000. The goal was matched and exceeded by the substantial gifts of Mrs. Frank G. Hoover, Henry Hoover, the Hoover family, the Deuble Foundation, the B. Miller Foundation, Roy D. Moore, Smucker's, the B. Miller Foundation, the Reeves Foundation, the Frick Foundation, the Excess income from Rubbermaid and Russ Taylor. Excess income from the 1975 summer camp operations was also used for debt reduction. The United Ways funded \$15,000 of emergency repairs to the camps in 1975 and several smaller gifts helped keep the camps operating. A \$10,000 grant from the Hoover-Price Foundation provid-



Explorer exhibit at Scout-O-Rama



Cub exhibit at Scout-O-Rama



Scout exhibit at Scout-O-Rama



Camp Buckeye Ox Roast

ed seed money to resume construction of the Stone Building Conference Center. SME pledges totaled \$40,000 in 1974 and the 1976 SME netted \$66,000. Winterset was placed on the market in 1975 and the bulk of the land was auctioned off in May 1976 producing \$421,000. Council retained 240 acres until 1977 when it too was sold. A 1975 gift in memory of Mrs. Wichell funded a Council Trust Fund promotion which could generate many thousands of dollars for the future

security of Scouting. In 1976, Ashland Oil Company's \$3,000 gift for debt reductions and a \$70,000 SME drive paid off the mortgages on the Council Service Center and Camp Tuscazoar. Buckeye Council instituted a PGA Pro-Am Golf Tournament in 1976 at Langmoor Country Club and the profits were used to reduce the Council's debt. W. P. English donated two \$1,000 bonds to fund professional training fees.



Waiting in line at the Ox Roast

By 1977 the financial crisis was nearly resolved. The SME drives were consistently successful enough to become a cornerstone of council financing, significant trust fund additions were being made and the council operating budget was kept in balance. Successful attainment of SME goals of \$86,000 in 1977, \$90,000 in 1978 and \$102,000 in 1979 paved the road to financial stability. Sam Reeves bequeathed \$7,000 to the trust fund and Henry Hoover arranged for a \$50,000 gift in memory of Frank and Edna Hoover. Trust fund interest was earmarked for debt reduction. An Ashland Oil Company gift of \$5,000 and a Perry Klawans gift of \$250 funded the 1979 Golf Tournament, the council parade float, office repairs and miscellaneous projects. Additional revenues were raised by timbering by Camp Ranger Dan Miller, council firewood sales and oil and gas leases to M. B. Drilling at Camp Buckeye. In 1979, the council assessed its financial position and determined it occupied a "good liquid position with good cash flow." Its "debt was down from \$650,000 six years ago to \$13,674" in 1979.

In addition to rebuilding Buckeye Council's financial structure, the council camps underwent much reconstruction. An electrical fire destroyed the kitchen portion of the Tuscazoar dining hall, cooks' quarters, supply room and roof halfway through the 1975 summer camp season. A Scout bucket brigade kept the flames from destroying the rest of the structure and its contents, and from spreading to the surrounding woods. The Tuscarawas County Health Department closely supervised the emergency kitchen setup during the remainder of the '75 summer camp. A temporary roof was constructed over the kitchen area that winter to avoid



Preparing the meat to serve



Scout Office remodeling

deterioration of the glazed brick walls. Roof repairs and reconstruction of the kitchen were accomplished in 1976. The Seabees donated thousands of hours in camp repair labor in 1975, largely reconstructing the Tuscazoar Dan Beard Camp Office building.

The 1975 Camp inspection conducted by the East Central Region granted Camp Buckeye a "B" indicating an adequate camp but Camp Tuscazoar was rated a "C" camp indicating serious deficiencies. The inspection team had high praise for the excellent program and camp spirit present at both camps and noted general deficiencies due to the age and overuse of both camps. The lack of aquatic program opportunities other than swimming, shortages of program equipment, under 16 year old camp staff, no camp development plans, no current camp conservation plans, no patrol sites and no campsite rotation were among the necessary changes listed. A conscientious effort to hire older staff was made in 1976, conservation plans were updated, a maintenance-development plan for each camp was placed on file and canoes, trailers and vans were bought in 1976 to provide off-camp canoeing experiences. Tuscazoar used Zoar Lake and Buckeye canoe Sugar Creek and the Beach City Reservoir. Campsite rotation and patrol sites were an impossibility due to the terrain at Tuscazoar and space limitations at Buckeye but the lack of program equipment was purchased. Buckeye maintained its "B" rating and Tuscazoar sufficiently improved to also gain a "B" rating in 1976, 1977 and 1978.

With the uncertain situation following the sale of Winterset and during the ongoing search for a replacement, only emergency repairs to the existing camps and priority equipment replacements were effected. The Central Stark United Way provided a new camp pickup truck in 1975. A special request to the United Way resulted in \$17,500 for priority repairs in 1976, largely to the swimming pools. The long delayed completion of the Stone Building was the focus of construction



Opening of the new trading post

tion efforts during 1976, 1977 and early 1978. Donations of materials by Dwaine Wartier and Paul Belden supplemented a cash donation of \$2,500 by the Freese Foundation to complete the structure. The Dueble Foundation donated a well in 1978. The building was completed in May and dedicated in July 19, 1978. Another \$13,000 of emergency camp repairs were effected in 1978.

Camp staff training was improved in 1974 with involvement from the Council Advancement Committee. Visitor's night programs were eliminated in 1977 allowing more flexibility in programming. The camps' meager nature library was upgraded by gifts in memory of Scott Chandler, a former camp staffer and Order of the Arrow Lodge Chief. Portable book cases housed the library. Handicapped programming was especially important in the 70's since several handicapped units camped at Camp Buckeye. Aspen Grove at Buckeye was developed as a handicapped site.

The Camp Buckeye operational expenses far exceeded income due to decreased attendance and heavy repairs. After careful deliberation, the Council Executive



Eagle Recognition Dinner



Building and floating a coracle at TLD



Personal Growth Agreement Conference at TLD

Board permanently closed Camp Buckeye as a summer camp following its thirty-third season in 1978. A vocal dissent was raised by Westark Scouts and Scouters but it quieted after the 1979 season at Tuscazoar. Consolidation of the camping operations required massive repairs to Tuscazoar. A \$100,000 fund was raised by an outright \$25,000 gift and an additional matching gift of \$25,000 from the Central Stark United Way, \$8,000 from the Stark County Foundation, \$10,000 from the Hoover-Price Foundation and numerous other donations. Improvements included the revamped pool circulation system, a new shower heater, repairs to the pool filter system, a new maintenance building, a kitchen fire extinguisher system and new ovens, additional patrol equipment, road repairs, more tent platforms, a new tractor, new picnic tables, tents, new campsites, new latrines and septic tanks, new washstands, extensions

to the camp water system, a second showerhouse, upgrading the camp electrical system, repairs to Ranger's residence, repairs to several buildings and several new roofs. Tom's Chapel also underwent extensive repair.

The physical facilities at Camps Buckeye and Tuscazoar required numerous major repairs in the 1970's. Because of a lack of funds to accomplish these badly needed renovations, prompt attention was directed at the most crucial repairs first. Repairs that could wait were assigned lower priorities and waited until they could no longer be put off. Despite the physical problems with the camps, Buckeye Council Scouts still received a high quality summer camping experience due to the efforts of dedicated camp staffs and an especially hardworking Council Camping Committee.

Among the volunteer workers were: Elmer Barr, Paul Pikulik, Karl Hermann, Ray Moore, John Cladwell, John



Buckeye Council Pro-Am Golf Tournament



Camp canoes, trailer and van

Barickman, Del Smith, Ron Emerick, John Wills, Ray Studer, John Sigler, Ron Reed, Dan Miller, Fred Heuchling, Don Brown, George Edwards, Ralph McClintock, Jim Brown and Jim Jones. The Canton Rotary developed a handicapped campsite and altered the pool facilities to accommodate handicapped Scouts.

Meanwhile, the summer campsite problem emerged again. To raise funds in the council territory around Canton and Central Stark, Buckeye Council approached the Central Stark Capital Campaigns Committee for assistance to raise 2.75 million dollars to finance the Winterset acquisition. The Campaign Committee felt the Council's existing camps were adequate. Winterset was seen as too large an undertaking, and there were too many camps in the area already. The Campaign Committee then recommended that no capital campaign be attempted.

In response, the Council Executive Board adopted a "Plan of Action." It reaffirmed its basic premise: "In 1968, after extensive engineering studies, Buckeye Council adopted the basic premise that the two existing Council camps are not suitable for continued use as summer camps. Factors leading to adoption of the premise include limited available land, lack of acquisition opportunities, the need for extensive repairs, unsuitable terrains, and the need for replacement and repair of buildings and equipment."



New Tuscazoar Maintenance Building

Further investment in properties which do not support the fundamental camping philosophies of the BSA Movement was considered unwise. Additional planks of the "Plan of Action" were to place the Winterset property on the market and to explain the entire long range planning situation to Council, District and Unit Scouters. Better communications began with weekly meetings at summer camp. The Council Executive Board decided that an appeal of the Campaign Committee decision would be forgone. To better explain the Scout camping needs of the Buckeye Council it was decided that standards for long term camping to support the fundamental philosophies of Scout camping would be formulated. Camping at the Akron Council camps was explored as



New Tuscazoar tractor



Second showerhouse at Tuscazoar

the solution to summer camping in 1978. Extensive repairs to the existing camps was to be delayed since a total rehabilitation of those camps would stall development of a new camp for some twenty-five years. To accomplish these goals Ralph McKelvey was appointed the chairman of the reactivated Long Range Planning Committee. George Seanor, Richard Cantley, Richard Dohrman, Wyn McCoy, Robert Luntz, E. Joseph Clancy, Thomas Schauer and Donald Eagon, Jr., served as subcommittee chairmen and general committee members. Bob Luntz chaired the Land and Facilities subcommittee. Committee members were Kirk Albrecht, Eric Grossman, Douglas Hartsock, Linton Honaker, E. S.



N.E.S.A. charter day

Hoopes, Jr., Larry Hoover, Richard Jones, Roger Moyer, Richard Perkins, George Seanor, Richard Stratton and Robert Yoder.

The cornerstone of the Land and Facilities Report was the camping Criteria Committee Report under Dr. Moyer's guidance. It was provisionally approved in 1975 with specific Board-recommended additions. The amended report was approved in early 1976. The six criteria recommendations for adequate camp facilities were: (1) five-hundred-plus acres with at least 200 acres having no more than a 7% grade topographically; (2) adequate supply of drinking water; (3) adequate recreational water; (4) suitability for two 10-14 troopsite

camps; (5) suitability for Cub Camping, Family Camping, and High Adventure use; and (6) location within a one-hour drive from the center of the Council. With the basic requirements decided, the other Land and Facilities subcommittees tackled their jobs. YMCA Camp Tippecanoe was explored and rejected as not meeting the enumerated camp criteria. Further development of Camps Tuscazoar and Buckeye was explored but rejected since five of the six criteria could not be met. Other existing Scout camps in Peninsula and on Lake Clendenning were explored but none was adequate. More than twenty-five undeveloped landsites were visited by committee members. Promising sites were evaluated by the National Engineering Service of the Boy Scouts of America. The entire Land and Facilities Committee recommended "that the most



Jan Guess — Reader's Digest speaking competition winner

desirable alternative for the Buckeye Council is the acquisition of a tract in Carroll County. This property would most nearly meet the guidelines of the Criteria Committee. It consists of 900 acres of land ranging from flat to rugged terrain. It is dotted with six ponds of from one to three acres in size with a watershed capable of impounding a forty-acre lake. The land cover includes 1/3 pastureland, 1/3 native hardwoods and pines, and 1/3 in nursery stock. Five wells on the property produce from 50 to 100 gallons of water per minute. It is situated just 30 miles from the population center of the Council. The Board heartily endorsed efforts to negotiate the purchase of this "Donahaven" property.



Jason McCoy and Greg Conrad — Explorer Big Horn Award recipients



Results of Tuscazoar dining hall fire

Other segments of the final report were Quality Program Objectives, Organization and Manpower Objectives, Membership Objectives, Financial Objectives and Office Objectives. "Quality Program objectives are: (1) Scouts — improve year-round camping, emphasize advancement, accent High Adventure, improve Merit Badge Counseling and increase summer camping. (2) Cub Scouts — strengthen Webelos Program, institute Webelos overnights, emphasize masculine activities, improve summer programs and day camps, orient parents new to the program, and emphasize advancement; (3) Exploring — improve career interest surveys, develop



Cleaning the kitchen

Post Presidents Association, improve sponsor involvement in interest-capability matching, expand leadership seminars and field trips, and increase number of super activities; (4) Leadership — emphasize two-deep leadership on the unit level, train top leaders, revitalize District training, improve the Commissioner Service, improve training records, make leadership recognition effective, and broaden leader involvement in Program Round-tables; and (5) General — increase Boy's Life reader-ship, promote the National Honor Unit program, identify new sponsors, improve outdoor programming and register a higher percentage of Units. The Organization and Manpower Objectives are: (1) Retain the present

Council and District volunteer organization with its structural emphasis on Cub Scouts, Scouts, Exploring, Manpower, Relationships, and Finance; (2) Devote more volunteer and professional time to recruiting and orienting District volunteers; (3) Devise a long-term plan of meetings and activities for more efficient use of volunteer manpower; (4) Strengthen the Commissioner Service; (5) Emphasize Exploring by hiring an additional Exploring Executive; (6) Improve the quality of district volunteers who impact on the quality of unit volunteers including Commissioners, Relationship Committees, and Scouting Coordinators; (7) Increase representation from minority groups, labor, rural areas, religious leaders, and educators; and (8) Improve orientation of District volunteers. Membership Objectives are to increase membership to 1986 levels of (1) 5,600 Cub Scouts; (2) 4,620 Scouts; (3) 1,400 Explorers; and (4)



Replacing the dining hall roof

11,620 total youth representing 28% of total available youth. Additionally, the inner city and career Exploring were to be target growth areas. The Financial Objectives are to (1) Develop the Council Trust Fund; (2) Increase activity income; (3) Finance new camp development; and (4) Finance a new Scout Service Center. The Office Objectives are: (1) A one-acre site with easy access to Routes 77 and 30, near the center of the Council; (2) An appearance compatible with the purpose and program of Scouting; (3) Approximately 7,800 square feet of office and meeting room space; and (4) Use of material and design resulting in low cost maintenance. Intensive discussion of the total Long Range Plan in 1976 led to its almost unanimous approval in 1977.

Since the Scout Service Center was not to be replaced until a new council campsite was developed, a \$42,000 renovation was undertaken in 1975. Major donors of labor and materials were the Central Stark United Way, the Seabees, George Seanor, the Painters and Decorators Unions, the Harrison Paint Co., the Sheet Metal Workers Union, McCurdy, Inc., Schneider Lumber, Schumacher Lumber, the R. G. Smith Company, Fred Grey, Steve Karnof, Ed Collins, Don Callenius, Morris Office Equipment, Canton Electric, Bill Helchel, the Grey Electric Company, Ron Palmer, Tom Heather, Lou Katonak, Elmer Barr, George Wagner and John Barickman. Roof repairs, new gutters and downspouts, the addition of a self-service store, and exterior paint were some of the major projects completed.



Cub Day Camp

Part of the Scott Chandler Memorial Library of program materials was installed in the Service Center. In 1977, the store was moved to the newly remodeled garage at the rear of the Scout Service Center, and the interior of the entire Service Center was redecorated by the Painters and Decorators Union. The vacated basement formerly occupied by the store was remodeled and two clerical offices were moved there in 1979. This renovation was directed by Project Chairman George Wagner and Vice Chairman John Sigler.

Cubbing's day camp operation was expanded in 1975 to two sites — Camp Buckeye and Camp Rodman. The Cub program was upgraded organizationally on a par with Exploring and Scouting. The Buckeye Council Cub Scout Program was recognized by the BSA as being in the top five nationally in growth in Cub Scouts and Cub Packs. The Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge awarded its Freedom Foundation Award to Pack 35, North Canton for its outstanding program. That year the Cub Day Camp was held at Cutty's Park in Northwest Stark County, Camp Buckeye and Camp Rodman. A Cub Olympics on Don Scott Field was added in 1977 under Chairman Bill Heichel. In 1978, a Webelos Day Camp was added at Camp Buckeye.

Exploring continued a healthy growth pace. In 1977, the Reeves Foundation, Freeland Foundation and the United Ways funded the Exploring Executive position cut in 1976 because of the budget deficit. The growth rate in Posts and Explorers increased. An Explorer Caribbean Schooner trip in 1978 was a great success and



Cub Olympics

was repeated in following years. An Air Post and a Sea Post diversified the careers represented by Buckeye Explorer Posts in 1978.

The American Revolution Bicentennial provided a handy theme for Council activities. A Bicentennial Camporail under the direction of Chairman Dr. Craig George, capped Buckeye Scouting's Bicentennial program. Twelve hundred Scouts camped at Rog-Win's Wilshire Hills development opposite historic Fort Laurens. Buckeye Council Scouts and Scouters played a prominent role in the formal dedication ceremonies of The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the Revolutionary War at Fort Laurens. The 1976 Camporail was the first camporail since the council merger in 1958. A Bicentennial Award program designed by Al McIlwaine included recognition for participation in a Valley Forge



Webelos Weekend

Winter Weekend, a Towpath Trail hike, uniform inspections advancement, the Camporail, a Community Historical Tour, Scout Summer Camp, Cub Adventure Camps, Scout-O-Rama and recruiting drives. A Norman Rockwell Exhibit at Belden Village Mall was a popular Bicentennial public relations event.

Sipp-O-Lodge agitated for a local High Adventure experience in 1976. Since the canoes and trailers provided by the Mary C. and Harley C. Price Foundation would be available before and after the summer camp season, an ideal opportunity presented itself. Kirk Albrecht and Chris Andrews presented a sample itinerary and cost

estimates and the Council Camping Committee adopted the program. The Council High Adventure Committee broadened its horizons in 1977 with a trip to Maine National High Adventure Area in addition to the traditional Philmont trips. In 1978, the council planned ten separate High Adventure opportunities. National BSA base trips were to Land-Between-the-Lakes in Kentucky, Northern Minnesota Canoe Base, Philmont, and Florida Gateway. Council-planned trips included a Pennsylvania cave and raft trip, an Allegheny River trip, a Dolly Sods West Virginia backpack trek, an Ohio bike hike and a Shawnee National Forest backpack outing.

Scout activities in the late 70's included the traditional mix of Scout shows, camporees, and service projects. Several outstanding activities of the period were a Scout Capades show in 1977, a Goodwill Good Turn collection of usable clothing in 1978, and the 1978 Council adoption of the Zoar Valley Trail started by North Canton Troop 35. Roger Ricker served as Scoutmaster for a National Jamboree return to Moraine State Park in 1977. Buckeye Council chartered a local chapter of the National Eagle Scout Association in 1977 after several years of organizing. Don Bair served as initial Chairman and Werner Dominic was elected President.

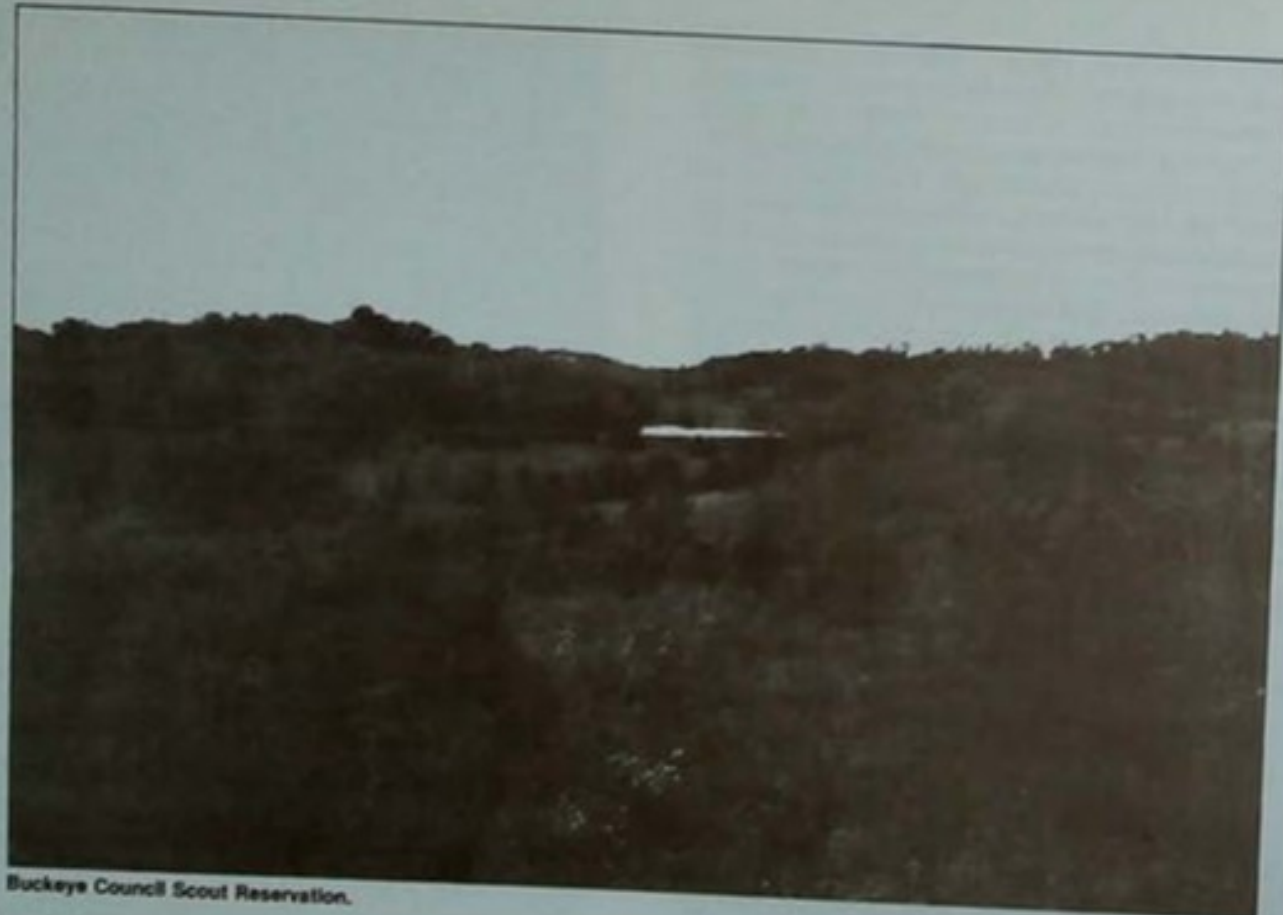
Communication with the field and with the public at large received considerable attention in the 1970's. Scouting enjoyed fine support from WJAN-TV Canton, until the station was sold to a religious network. The *Trail Signs* underwent several format changes in the mid-70's to make it more readable and pleasant to the eye. An offset press was purchased in 1975 to publish *Trail Signs* district newsletter inserts. By mid-1976 *Trail Signs* was mailed to each registered Scouter in Buckeye Council. *Explore Exploring* served as the Council Exploring newsletter until it was integrated into *Trail Signs*. Primarily for communications purposes, the Boy Scouts of America changed its trade name to "Scouting-USA" of America and redesigned to BSA logo in May, 1977. Buckeye Council integrated both changes into its communications. In 1979, the Council constructed its own parade float carrier on which a different float is built annually for the Hall of Fame Parade. Canton Troop 16 received national attention in 1970 when *Scouting Magazine* published a photo of its Fiftieth Anniversary dinner with 55 of its 114 Eagle Award recipients present. Another 1970 *Scouting Magazine* article highlighted Wooster Area Scouts for their cleanup of the Wayne County Fair-ground following the July 4, 1969 flood. In 1976, *Scouting* devoted a major article on Wooster Troop 61's successful Michigan River cleanup expedition. The Reverend James Kolp brought more favorable attention to the Buckeye Council through his appointment to the East Central Region Catholic Chaplain's position in 1977. An annual Religious Awards Dinner, also instituted in 1977, generated additional favorable press coverage for local Scouting.

Other administrative changes were made after a thorough insurance needs study following the disastrous 1975 Tuscarora fire. Fundamental changes in coverage were adopted. All essential buildings were insured at full replacement value while those buildings less than essential were insured at depreciated value. Buildings in poor condition were insured for demolition costs and out buildings were uninsured. Building contents were insured at fully depreciated value. The council's general liability insurance was beefed up to meet National BSA standards and all units were encouraged to purchase general liability insurance.

Organizational adjustments continued with a review of the revised plan of Council and District Operation which the Council Executive Board adopted in 1974. This plan resulted in several major changes in 1979 and 1980. The Commissioner's staff was strengthened. Unit service was separated from the Cub and Scout Departments and added to the Commissioner Service responsibilities. The District Commissioner position was reinstated with the addition of Cub Assistant District Commissioner and Scout Assistant District Commissioner positions. The District Manpower/Relationships Committee was split to separate Manpower and Membership/Relationships Committees. Similar changes were adopted on the Council level. Membership/Relationships was separated from Administration and upgraded to departmental status with its own Council Vice President. A public relations expert was added to the Executive Board and was made a member of the Executive Committee. An Executive Vice President was also added to the Executive Board. Two paraprofessionals who had been used to bolster inner city membership in 1978 were not replaced when their CETA funding expired but their duties were incorporated into the Deaver and Westark District Executive positions. To insure that Unit Scouters had a voice in Council affairs, several Scoutmasters were to be invited to all regular Executive Board meetings on a rotating schedule.

Declines in the number of units and total membership strength in the mid-70's led the Council Executive Board to conduct an informal "priorities study" by the Council Commissioner. The four top-ranked priorities were: (1) strengthen existing units; (2) further program development; (3) volunteer recruitment; and (4) the "Webelos to Scout" transition. The Board took the survey under advisement and decided to use it to reevaluate Council program goals.

The decade of the '70's proved to be one of the most challenging in the history of Buckeye Scouting. Each contained an opportunity for tremendous gains. The response to those opportunities required massive efforts, incisive thought and creative problem solving. Many opportunities had long gestation periods and some have not yet been brought to term.



Buckeye Council Scout Reservation.



CHAPTER TEN

Scouting The 80's & Beyond

Work to secure the Donahaven Tree Farm as the Buckeye Council Scout Reservation continued into the 1980's. Central Stark's Capital Campaign Committee benefitted greatly by the close cooperation that developed with the Council Executive Board. The Capital Campaign Committee needed detailed reports and plans to evaluate the fund raising request of the Buckeye Council. This detailed planning the Capital Campaign Committee persuaded the Council to complete generated careful analysis and precise goal-setting. The Capital Campaign Committee had planned to act on Buckeye Council's fund raising request in September 1980.

The Capital Campaign Committee listened intently to a May 1980 presentation on the land purchase and development proposal but requested further details. Early in the summer of 1980, Council President William Wilson appointed Dr. James Stanforth, then Westark District Chairman, to negotiate the purchase of Donahaven with owner Robert F. Donahey who had decided that he was willing to sell the tree farm to the Scouts. After further meetings and reports, the Central Stark County Capital Campaign Committee appeared nearly ready to issue their decision as September grew closer.

In August, a group of Scouters with strong ties to Camp Tuscazoar contacted the Campaign Committee. The group included one Executive Board Member and the group indicated they represented the Council Campaign Committee. They convinced the Campaign Committee that support from large numbers of Scouters across the Council was lacking. The Capital Campaign Committee informed Council leadership that approval of the fund raising proposal was in severe danger unless the Board could convince them that the Donahaven proposal did have support throughout the Council. The Council Executive Board sought and gained a sixty-day extension on the Committee's decision until November 1, 1980.

Negotiations with Donahey were finalized and a 75-day option to purchase the Donahaven Tree Farm was obtained on September 10, 1980. In as much as the option was not budgeted, the necessary \$1,000 was paid by David Queen, George Seanor, Stanforth and Wilson.

A Board Meeting was devoted entirely to the Donahaven Proposal on September 24, 1980. The heated discussion centered upon the continued utility of the Camp Criteria Report. No changes were adopted. When the motion to "authorize the Council Executive Committee of the Executive Board to proceed with the full implementation of the 1977 Long Range Plan by purchasing the Donahaven Tree Farm according to the September 10, 1980 option after adequate plans for financing the purchase have been achieved" reached the floor, it was approved by a seventeen to ten vote.

Misinformation about the camp situation abounded. The Executive Board issued fact sheets to rebut the

various stories. To insure that all Board Members were personally impressed with the Tree Farm's possibilities, tours of the property were arranged.

The opposition grew extremely vocal. A self-appointed "Save Our Council Camps Committee" was formed. They designed a direct mail campaign, bought a prominent newspaper ad and prompted a major editorial opposite the opinion page of the *Canton Repository*. They insisted upon addressing the full Board and urged that the Tuscazoar redevelopment option be reexamined. Extensive public relations efforts were directed toward Buckeye Council Scouters to garner internal support. A joint Executive Board-opposition Special Committee to Review Tuscazoar for Long Range Camping Needs found that Tuscazoar "(1) doesn't meet Long Range Plan criteria, (2) did have potential for an outpost camping area, (3) a lake was not feasible, and (4) an estimated \$1,089,200.00 was necessary to upgrade facilities to the camp's best possible use." The opposition was allowed to address the full Board on October 22, 1980. Individual Board Members strongly rebutted the opposition arguments. A motion to reaffirm the intent to purchase the Donahaven property passed with twenty-four "yes" votes, five "no" votes and one abstention.

Although the Central Stark Capital Campaign Committee was convinced that there was extensive Scouter support for the new campsite, they decided in November 1980 to endorse a two-year capital drive for another agency during 1981 and 1982 and the Buckeye Council was promised first consideration for 1983.

This delay of two years was a temporary setback. For another \$1,000 paid by the same four Board members, the purchase option was extended to January 1981 to give time to consider alternatives. Stanforth and Wilson discussed whether \$1.2 million could be put together without soliciting in central Stark County.

Beginning in December 1980, Stanforth contacted potential donors. Encouraged by the first call producing a pledge of \$100,000 over three years, he continued making phone calls and personal visits. Donahey extended the option five more times without further payments, and by May 1981 pledges from twelve Executive Board and Advisory Council members, three foundations, three corporations, and 16 friends of scouting, added to anticipated proceeds from sale of Camps Buckeye and Dussell and the Stone building at Tuscazoar with 40 adjacent acres, plus timber sales from Tuscazoar and Donahaven, and proceeds from a gas and oil lease on Donahaven, garnered anticipated income of \$1,123,000 toward purchase of the Donahaven Tree Farm.

In May 1981 Council leadership presented to the central Stark Capital Campaign Committee their plan of funding the Tree Farm purchase, along with proposed development costs of \$1,973,000. Buckeye Council was given approval by the Campaign Committee to proceed with purchase of land, and were told that a capital drive was approved for 1983 and 1984. Funds obtained in the drive could be used for development only — none for land purchase. The Central Stark Capital Campaign Committee stated "the Donahaven Tree Farm, while

not perfect, represents the most viable approach to strengthen the camping program in the long run." The Committee asked for a dam feasibility report and Stanforth agreed to underwrite the cost of some preliminary studies by Hammontree & Associates.

A special meeting of the Council Executive Board June 4, 1981, approved the purchase of the Donahaven Tree Farm by a vote of thirty to five. Purchase was made on June 30, 1981.

As weekend Scout camping began at the new reservation in the fall of 1981, development committees were established. Stanforth accepted chairmanship of the Camp Development Committee. Steering committee members were David Queen, Donald Bair, Jim Brooks, Larry Brown, Richard Egan, Richard Jones, William Heichel, William Sundheimer, R. Leonard Wallace, a Development Finance Chairman, and Charles Gribble, Scout Executive. Five sub-committees — Camp Design and Long Range Planning, Timber Sales, Real Estate Sales, Camp Program Long Range Planning, and Development Finance — were appointed. The Camp Design and Camp Program committees included district representatives, Cub and Explorer representatives and members-at-large.

Aerial topographic mapping, soil borings, surveying, and preliminary dam design proceeded in 1981. The various committees prepared development proposals with cost estimates in preparation for the capital drive. The development committees continued their work in 1982 under the leadership of Stanforth who was elected

to the newly-created position of Council Vice President for Camp Development. Wyn McCoy was appointed chairman of the Development Finance Committee and the Camp Design and Program Committees were merged into one committee under the chairmanship of Bill Sundheimer.

Camp Development was not the only area of Council concern to receive substantial attention. The Council Finance Committee had reduced the outstanding debt to \$12,419 in January 1980. Tuscazoar firewood sales, an oil and gas lease at Camp Buckeye and a \$1,168 gift from the Canton Moose totally eliminated the debt on September 24, 1980. The 1980 Ox Roast was moved to Hoover Park in North Canton and its success helped the Council end its fiscal year with a modest surplus. In 1981, the Executive Board restructured council finances. A greater reliance on family Sustaining Member Enrollment Scout activities, and the Council Trust Fund because of the elimination of the firewood sales and of the Council Golf Tournament after 1981. The plan for an inner-city paraprofessional was shelved.

Membership growth in 1979, 1980 and 1981 provided additional good news. Exploring added seven Posts and 244 Explorers in 1979, six more Posts and 400 additional Explorers in 1980 and over 7 new posts and 96 new Explorers in 1981. Scouting posted impressive membership gains and Cubbing grew while most other councils nationwide posted Cub membership losses. Fred Gardner, East Central Region Area Five Director, announced that Buckeye Council was the growth Council in Area



One of the many small lakes on the Donahaven Farm.



A view from "High Point" at the new Scout Reservation.

Five and ranked second highest in the entire Region.

Cubbing celebrated its Golden Anniversary in 1980. A Cub Olympics, a Webelos Day and participation in the Junior Hall of Fame Parade complemented seven weeks of Cub Day Camp in Hoover, Wapachonachie and Killbuck Districts and the Council Day Camp at Camp Buckeye. Cubs — three hundred strong — joined 1,150 Boy Scouts at the Council Camporal at Butler-Rodman Park in Alliance.

Handicapped Scouting also flourished in the early 1980's. The Handicapped Scout program under the watchful guidance of Handicapped Scouting Coordinator Ed Collins built upon a solid foundation. Buckeye Council has long had two model Handicapped Scout Troops. Troop 49 sponsored by the Canton Rotary Club is the physical handicapped model unit. Scout Peter Lothamer became the first Buckeye Council Eagle Scout Award recipient who earned his badge while confined to a wheelchair. A mentally handicapped Scout Troop, Troop 169, meets at Apple Creek Development Center under the sponsorship of the Parents/Volunteers Association. Since 1959 it was provided a valuable program at the hospital.

Buckeye Council hosted a 1980 Woodbadge Course. C. B. Myers directed the course with the assistance of Buckeye Scouters Hank Mossop, Brian Jones, Jim McKean, Don Judisch, Cy Jackson and Al Wanderleben.

John Schibler headed the 1981 Council Jamboree Committee. Forty-one Scouts and four Assistant Scoutmasters journeyed to historic Virginia under the Scoutmastership of David Herritt for a gigantic campout with history.

The early 1980's saw many changes nationally and locally. Nationally a new Scout uniform was introduced and its sharp look was soon seen on many Scouters and Scouts. A new council shoulder patch insignia was designed and widely worn. Nationally, new programs were field tested and made available. The entry ages for Scouts and Cubs were lowered and Tiger Cubs — a new program for second grade boys — was added. Cub advancement programs were enriched by twelve new Bear achievement badges.

The Buckeye Council Executive position changed hands in 1981. Cliff Mansley resigned when he became the focal point of opposition in the Donahaven Tree Farm purchase controversy. The Council Executive Board reluctantly accepted his resignation after a long discussion and praised him for his untiring efforts and long hours to eliminate the council's debt, his successful efforts to involve community leaders in Scouting, the reexpansion of the professional staff to its optimum ten man size and his leadership in acquiring the bold and far-sighted opportunities for Scout camping at the Donahaven Tree Farm. Charles Gribble relinquished his post of Director of Support Service in the Chicago Area Council to accept the Buckeye Scout Executive position. Chuck brought wide experience in program camping support and administration service to his new post.

Buckeye Council stands prepared to meet the challenges and seize the opportunities which lie in its exciting future. It will always have a proud heritage and an abundance of eager volunteers upon which to draw as resources. Always an innovation, it will continue to be looked to for new ideas and exciting solutions to Scouting's varied challenges and opportunities.



Sipp-O Lodge's distinctive "calling-out" ceremony



Ordeal work detail of members and candidates

CHAPTER ELEVEN — The Order of the Arrow, Brotherhood of Cheerful Service

The Order of the Arrow was founded during the summer of 1915 at Treasure Island, the Philadelphia Scout Camp. Dr. E. Urner Goodman was Camp Director and Carroll A. Edson his assistant. These two men, working with their staff at Treasure Island, originated the ideas that became the basis of the National Brotherhood of Honor Campers of the Boy Scouts of America. Edson served in professional scouting for a number of years, then entered public service work in New York State. Goodman served Scouting professionally for many years and retired from the National Staff.

The ceremonies of the Order of the Arrow are based upon an American Indian tradition and emphasize the order's three basic ideals of Brotherhood, Cheerfulness, and Service. The organization is run by young men under 21 years of age with the guidance of adult advisors.

In 1917, the Order spread to other scout councils. A national convention was held in 1921, in Philadelphia. The Boy Scouts of America adopted the Order as an official program experiment in 1922. In 1934, the National Council made the Order an official Scout program. In 1948, the National Executive Board completely integrated the Order of the Arrow into the national program with National Staff supervision.

In the course of its history, the Order has inducted over 1 million Scouts, Explorers, and Scouters into its ranks. Today there are more than 200,000 active members. The Order of the Arrow continues to add color, enthusiasm and quality to the camping program of scouting.

Local Councils are entitled to form local lodges. Canton never had an Order of the Arrow Lodge but Massillon did. Following the merger of the two councils in 1958, the new merged council retained the title. The Buckeye Council local lodge is known as Sipp-O Lodge and has a stag's head as its emblem. Sipp-O Lodge was officially chartered in January, 1948. The lodge's first members were inducted in the summer of 1947 by the ritual team from Marnoc Lodge of the Akron Area Council.

The story actually begins much earlier, in December, 1943, Mr. C. Stuart Rila, an Executive of the Central Ohio Council at Columbus, requested complete information in the Order of the Arrow from H. Lloyd Nelson, then National OA Chief. Mr. Rila had earlier, on August 19 and 20, 1943, been inducted into the Katinonkwat Lodge in Columbus. At that time, attainment of Brotherhood Honor, the second stage of membership, required a major service project. In June of 1944, Mr. Rila came to Massillon as Council Scout Executive. His Brotherhood project was to form an Order of the Arrow Lodge in the Massillon Area Council. With this commitment, he returned to Columbus late in 1944 to receive his Brotherhood.

The lodge was not chartered at this time, since certain complications intervened. Largely due to the fact

that the council's Summer Camp, Anakoma Wakewa, was only leased and intensive efforts were underway to find a more permanent, scout-owned campsite, these efforts took precedence over the chartering of a lodge. Camp Buckeye was purchased and began operations on a limited basis in 1946. With the camp problem solved, efforts again focused on the formation of an OA Lodge.

In a letter dated February 27, 1947, Mr. Rila again took up the matter of a charter with the National Lodge. Mr. Rila and his son, Clint, were the only Order members in the Council at that time. The problem of an induction was solved by the Marnoc Lodge ceremonial team during the summer of 1947, when Sipp-O Lodge inducted its charter members.

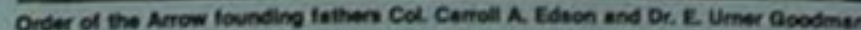
That first ceremony took place in the newly constructed ceremonial ring in the northeast end of Camp Buckeye. The records of the charter members are today lost, but certainly among the group were Mr. Rila, Clint Rila, Jim Rila, Chuck Edwards, Dan Marchand, Dan Hoverland, Richard Bond, Paul Trubey, and John Shaw. Charter officers were Jim Rila as chief, John Shaw as secretary and Dan Marchand as treasurer. Paul Trubey and Charles Edwards served as first Lodge Advisors and Marcell LeClair, Post 1 Advisor acted as advisor on matters relating to Indian Lore. Most of the charter members and those of the next several years were taken from the Camp Buckeye staff and Explorer Post 1, sponsored by the Massillon Elks. The post specialty of Post 1 was Indian lore and its members were drawn from the older scouts of each of the Massillon troops. The nucleus group of the lodge numbered just about a handful and remained small for several years.

The lodge name was chosen for a tribe of peaceful Delaware Indians known to have lived near the crossroads community of Sippo, just west of Massillon, where Wooster Street and Manchester Road intersect near Tuslaw High School. The earliest official lodge meeting on record is November 5, 1947. Official application for a charter was made by Mr. Rila on December 13, 1947. The National Office notified Mr. Rila on January 12, 1948, that a charter had been granted and the number 377 was assigned.

In the early years membership was very small, but active. The first service activity outside camp was undertaken in 1948, when lodge members served as guards at the Massillon Picnic. In 1950, Chief Shaw participated in the National Conference at Bloomington, Indiana. John thus started a tradition of active participation by lodge members in national training events.

The first years of the lodge were so tenuous that it was reorganized on October 27, 1951, at Camp Buckeye. Present were Mr. Rila, Vince Stasavich, Ronnie Potts, Jack Pettit, Don Boerner, and Chuck Edwards. Up to that point a total of only 82 members had been either charter or inducted members. The situation was much improved after the meeting.

In August, 1952, Vince Stasavich, Don Boerner, and Ronnie Potts attended the National Conference at



In 1959, the traditional Father-Son Christmas Ban-

The 1971 Fellowship theme was "Aim High, Serve

Sipp-O's hosting of the 1974 Conclave was a resounding success. The Lodge was effectively repr-

The 1975 Section Lodge Officer Training Session was hosted by Sipp-O Lodge at Brunnerdale Seminary



Typical O.A. work projects — conservation and camp clean-up

1975 was an especially active year for the lodge. New Brotherhood Calling-Out ceremonies were designed. The Chief's Award was begun retroactive to 1974. The lodge assembled the Council's sustaining member enrollment mailing. Work was completed on a new camp promotion slide show and a Special Proj-



At the 1975 Fall Fellowship important changes in lodge operations were installed by ratification of a new set of Lodge Local Rules which replaced the old Lodge Constitution. The rules allowed for more adaptability and were much less restrictive. The major change was

The year 1977 culminated with the celebration of Slipp-O's 30th Anniversary. A special patch and a banquet with the lodge founder as guest speaker high-

lighted the lodge's proud history and its exciting opportunities for further service. The new patch proved so popular that it was slightly redesigned to be the new standard lodge emblem.

In the several years following the 30th Anniversary celebration, lodge leadership steered the organization into different areas of emphasis. Traditional lodge service involvements were streamlined so lodge manpower could be more effectively utilized. Two major service accomplishments were added to the lodge's list of successes. Hoover Lodge was remodeled to be used as a training and storage facility and a new service and storage building was constructed near the Tuscazoar camp entrance with lodge assistance. The new member induction process was beefed up by utilizing the Induction Enrichment Program and its "clan system," leading to a much more meaningful introduction to Arrow membership for many new candidates. Improvements in the Vigil selection, induction and reunion has made the annual Vigil Weekend a much anticipated event for all Lodge Vigils.



Administratively, the post-1977 years have seen a reorganization of lodge energies. The Local Rules were fine-tuned through several amendments to ease administrative burdens and to more effectively accomplish lodge objectives. The composition of the youth leadership and adult advisors experienced significant changes. Many older members, who had taken a back seat in recently-passed years, were rejuvenated and their wealth of experiences and know-how was banked

for lodge use. The newly-ripened crop of youth leaders continues to draw the interest from this investment by senior Arrowmen. Another investment reached maturation when Jon Roethlisberger was elected Section Chief for 1980, thus becoming the fourth Sipp-O member to serve in such a position. Sipp-O Lodge won the honor of hosting the 1982 Section Conclave which will be one of the most rewarding challenges the new lodge leadership will tackle in the near future.

CHAPTER TWELVE — A Roll of Honor



Silver Buffalo Award

The Silver Buffalo is the highest recognition awarded an American Scouter. It is awarded by the National Executive Board for distinguished service to youth. Only one area Scouter has ever been so honored.

Frank G. Hoover (1938)

"Friend of all Scouting and friend of youth, onetime chairman of Region Four since 1926. President of the Canton, Ohio, Council over a period of years. Member of the National Executive Board since 1929. Actively connected with the national activities of the Boy Scouts of America as a member of the Operations Divisional Committee, the Personnel Division Committee, and the Business Divisional Committee. President of the Ohio Council of Churches; collaborator with the Nanking University in a reorganization plan involving youth in China. A leader of vision, wisdom, and sympathy."



Silver Antelope Award

The Silver Antelope is the highest recognition awarded a member of the Boy Scouts of America for distinguished service to youth on a regional basis. Only three area Scouters have been so honored.

Frank G. Hoover (1952)
Dr. Earl M. Sheehan (1954)
T. E. With (1965)



Silver Beaver Award

The Silver Beaver is awarded for noteworthy service of exceptional character to boyhood by registered Scouters within the territory under the jurisdiction of a local council.

Massillon Buckeye Council recipients:

Angerman, C. W.	1941	Jacobs, John P.	1956
Angerman, Dr. Walter	1954	Kemp, Leland P.	1955
Atwater, David A.	1957	Kremple, Leo M.	1939
Baatz, C. L.	1931	McCormick, James E.	1935
Beamer, L. V.	1934	Mathey, Angus T.	1938
Blank, Arnold	1953	Mertes, J. Fred	1952
Boerner, H. A.	1945	Mollet, Samuel	1932
Brenner, John	1949	Show, Dr. O. W.	1944
Brown, Terry W.	1933	Smith, Lawrence R.	1943
Dietz, Ira A.	1951	Snyder, Wallace E.	1937
Doll, Herbert G.	1938	Spuhler, C. P.	1947
Gates, Fred	1946	Whitman, C. H.	1940
Heggen, C. H.	1948	Wise, Jacob J.	1933
Hostetler, Melwood	1942	Zepp, Herman S.	1950

Canton-McKinley Council recipients:

Beck, Charles B.	1951	Kemerer, Paul	1937
Blair, William R.	1947	Kepler, Homer	1938
Campbell, Sam W.	1953	Koenreich, Arthur S.	1945
Capper, Lester P.	1955	Kuemmerling, Karl K.	1938
Croskey, Rae S.	1947	Leavenworth, Dr. Loyal E.	1932
Deaver, George M.	1956	Lindberg, Edgar G.	1950
Delp, Irwin W.	1931	Luntz, Robert A.	1957
Dickason, Donald E.	1935	McKinney, Frederick L.	1953
Duryee, Gerald F.	1950	Miller, Ralph D.	1947
Elliott, H. Palmer	1954	Mills, Charles J.	1936
English, William P.	1934	Mitchell, Dr. William F.	1950
Fawcett, Ralph M.	1949	Moreland, L. C.	1943
Fleming, William R.	1950	Mull, Lawrence F.	1948
Frecker, Francis W.	1955	Nieport, George	1952
Fullwood, H. Frank	1942	Olmstead, Earl P.	1956
Gelb, A. L.	1937	Palmer, Charles L.	1955
Goodrich, Glenn A.	1955	Pappenhagen, Dr. Louis	1949
Hahn, Robert C.	1957	Parker, C. J.	1939
Harbert, J. R.	1939	Pratt, Delbert	1957
Hartwell, Dr. C. S.	1935	Rheil, Cecil E.	1954
Henry, Glenn W.	1955	Riley, Charles L.	1943
Hershey, William F.	1957	Romig, Rev. E. R.	1933
Hoare, Frank L.	1940	Sayles, Arthur A.	1951
Hoover, Frank G.	1931	Schmidt, Karl F.	1942
Hoover, Guy	1950	Schultz, William F.	1956
Hunt, Dr. Charles H.	1941	Senhauser, J. Robert	1952
Hunter, Wilbur D.	1944	Shaffter, Alden	1944

Sheehan, Dr. Earl M.	1940	Taggart, David A.	1952
Souers, Loren E.	1936	Thurin, Marion L.	1941
Souers, Loren E., Jr.	1956	Tinkler, Ralph R.	1945
Stanton, Benjamin F.	1950	Tunelius, Edgar	1954
Swalenberg, Robert R.	1946	Wolfer, Alfred A.	1952
Canton-Buckeye Council recipients:			
Adams, John N.	1962	McKean, James W.	1977
Albrecht, Ralph	1965	McLinden, D. J.	1966
Allen, Robert A.	1961	McLinden, James I.	1962
Anderson, Wilbur L.	1966	Merrill, George F.	1976
Angerman, Glenn D.	1966	Mohr, Richard E.	1979
Bair, Donald	1961	Moore, Raymond C.	1973
Barker, Dr. John B.	1964	Mossop, Henry T.	1972
Barr, Elmer N.	1980	Moyer, Dr. Roger	1971
Belden, Paul B., Jr.	1964	Myers, C. Bernard	1961
★ Bennet, Ann	1973	Myers, D. C.	1960
Berens, Karl F.	1980	Oberlin, G. Kenneth	1961
Betz, Martha	1979	Peters, Robert E.	1964
Booth, Douglas B.	1962	Pittenger, Thomas	1973
Brechbuhler, Wayne E.	1973	Randall, Arthur P.	1968
Brindlinger, Joseph J.	1978	Redinger, M. Paul	1965
Brown, Donald E.	1968	Ricker, Roger	1975
★ Buchanan, Margaret L.	1973	Ringwald, Fred W.	1960
Buchanan, Amos R.	1963	Roach, Harold C.	1978
Budde, Paul C.	1963	Robart, Richard S.	1978
Caldwell, John C.	1974	Robertson, Wilbur M.	1967
Carter, John L.	1970	Robinson, Walter F. K.	1969
Chandler, Eastman E.	1965	Rodman, Clarence J.	1967
Coe, Merle E.	1963	Rossiter, Maurice	1968
Collins, Edward F.	1979	Scalambrino, Charles	1971
Creal, Charles E.	1963	Schario, Bernard J. B.	1969
Dennison, Burke B.	1970	Scopelito, Marion (Rich)	1980
Dohrmann, Richard J.	1975	Scwellitzer, A. E.	1966
Drabenslott, Richard L.	1974	Seaton, George W.	1977
Edwards, Charles J.	1960	Sefert, Harry W.	1963
English, William E.	1967	Smith, Clarence F.	1970
Faverly, Ray	1972	Smith, Delbert G.	1972
Freedman, Howard	1969	Smith, Othello M.	1977
George, Dr. Craig W.	1971	★ Sommer, Margaret	1972
Glazier, Jack H.	1967	Stahler, Phil M.	1962
Greenham, Robert L.	1968	Stanforth, Dr. James A.	1979
Grosenbaugh, Louis G., Jr.	1969	Stewart, Lucy (Evans)	1975
Gurney, Fredrick O.	1962	Stewart, Richard D.	1980
Hartsock, William H.	1970	Stockberger, Finley W.	1971
Haueter, Selina (Betty)	1975	Stratton, Richard	1974
Helchel, William S.	1976	Syler, Dr. Jones J.	1981
Herrick, Rosell M.	1962	Taggart, James W.	1977
Herritt, David R.	1977	Taylor, Russell S.	1969
Heuchling, Frederick G., Jr.	1976	Tinlin, H.O.	1966
Horger, Robert H.	1975	Toalston, Ralph	1981
Huey, Guy L.	1964	Unger, Charles T.	1976
Hunsinger, A. C.	1959	Volter, James J.	1978
Isner, Robert L.	1978	Wallace, R. Leonard	1981
Jackson, Dr. Cyrus S.	1974	Wandersleben, Allen J.	1976
Jedel, Billy F.	1968	Waratler, Dwayne E.	1975
Jones, Richard A.	1974	Weber, Randall	1965
Judisch, Donald S.	1977	Welsgarber, Warren R.	1961
Katonak, Louis	1961	Welty, Stanley R.	1960
Kaufman, Devere	1960	Wheeler, Robert L.	1970
Kiplinger, Harold K.	1967	Wilder, Kenneth F., Sr.	1975
Knuttil, David F.	1969	Williams, John A.	1973
Koch, Ray F.	1965	Wills, John	1976
Leavengood, Donald	1961	Wilson, William K.	1979
Lockshin, Jerrold L.	1959	With, T. E.	1959
McCarthy, William	1980	Ziegman, Dr. Ray	1964
McCoy, Wyn E.	1971	Zutavern, Duane M.	1964
	1978		

(★ Indicates an award of the Silver Fawn Award which is equivalent to the Silver Beaver for lady scouters. The award has been discontinued and lady scouters now are awarded the Silver Beaver.)



The Medal of Honor

The Medal of Honor is awarded by the National Court of Honor for an act of lifesaving at the risk of the rescuer's own. Only two area Scouts have ever been so honored.

Arvine Ricosky (1947)
Kenneth Thomas (1919)

The Medal of Merit

The Medal of Merit is awarded by the National Court of Honor for an act of outstanding service. Three area Scouts have been so honored.

Michael W. Duffie (1962)
James T. Wagner
Douglas C. Williams (1974)

The Certificate of Heroism

The Certificate of Heroism is awarded by the National Court of Honor for an act of lifesaving.

Gregory D. Brandt (1960)
Todd Finlayson (1963)
Jerry Frederick (1954)
Abe Kramer (1923)
Paul Maddox (1958)
Jerry Ramey (1959)
Stephan Strong (1968)

The Certificate of Merit

The Certificate of Merit is awarded by the National Court of Honor for an outstanding act of service.

Robert Bruce (1950)
Myron Hall (1972)
Charles Lalli (1974)
Stephan Maier (1953)
Joe Quaranta (1962)
Fred Rosetti (1962)
Phil Stahler (1963)
Steve Anthony (1974)



The William T. Hornaday Award

The William T. Hornaday Award is presented by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America for distinguished service to conservation. The medal is given in unusual cases to an individual for most distinguished service; the badge is presented to an individual for exceptional and unusual service. Three area Scouts have been so honored.

Kirk T. Albrecht (medal 1977)
Raymond Capp (medal 1969)
Gary Strobel (medal 1955, badge 1954)

Life Honors Awards

Life Honor Awards are the highest advancement "ranks" in each of the BSA programs. They are awarded to a select few who meet extremely rigorous requirements. The local council recommends Scouts who have met these requirements to the National Council which reviews the nominations and bestows the awards.

The Ranger Award was the highest Life Honor Award in the Senior Scout and Explorer Scout Program. It was awarded for proficiency in physical fitness, camp and field craft, expeditions, life interest explorations, and group and community leaderships.

The Ace Scout Award was the highest Life Honor Award in the Air Scout Program. It was awarded for proficiency in Aerodynamics, Aeronautics, Airplane Design, Air Plane Structure, leadership in group and community, and social growth.

The Explorer Silver Award was the highest Life Honor Award in the Exploring Program. It was awarded for growth in leadership ability, social development, citizenship responsibility service, outdoor proficiency and vocational exploration.

The Eagle Scout Award is the highest Life Honor Award in the Scouting Program. It is earned by excellence in leadership service, personal fitness, personal development, interpersonal communications and vocational explorations. Achievement is measured in part, against the requirement of twenty-one Merit Badges and a major community service project.



Ranger Award

Boone, Don	1950	Flinner, Jack	1950
Burnham, Donald	1950	Grossman, Herbert	1949
Burnham, Harold	1949	King, Robert F.	1946
Burnham, Kenneth	1949	White, J. Paul	1946
Bush, Ralph R.	1950		



Ace Award

Vandergrift, Donald



Silver Awards

Massillon Buckeye Council
Froelich, Lloyd
Simon, Tim

Strasavich, Vince

Canton McKinley Council

Alton, Larry
Antran, Robert N.
Aquillo, Joseph
Boyd, David
Brubaker, Jerry
Bryner, John
Comin, Donald B.
Datz, Clinton K.
Del Puppo, Paul
Demlow, John
Diller, Kenny
Drabenstott
Drabenstott
Enold, Ernest E., Jr.
Faverty, Delmar
Fletcher, Robert
Forsythe, Brent
Forsythe, John
Frazier, John C.
Frazier, Howard L.
Fuller, James T.
Graham, Robert
Hair, Thomas W.
Harrison, Rodney J.
Hein, Charles
Hein, Walter
Henrich, William B.
Hdwerter, Bob
Ingle, Donald
Kaufman, Donald D.

Canton Buckeye Council

Christopher, Don
Datz, Clinton
DeVaul, Gary
DeVaul, Harry
Eddelman, Dave
George, Michael
Grant, Jim
Herritt, David
Kasler, Ray

Kissenberger, Donald M.
Kline, Gary
Lane, Bob
McCoy, Andy
Owens, Jim
Schdenbaum, Richard
Seidler, C. Edward
Vandergrift, Don
Zearly, Clarence



EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

Abelson, James L.
Abelson, Tom
Able, John M.
Ackley, Ronald D. Jr.
Adair, Robert E.
Adams, Jack
Adams, John W.
Adams, Robert
Addams, Samuel J.

Ahlsrom, Gregory D.
Ahlsrom, Roger E.
Akins, Clem
Albrecht, Blaine M.
Albrecht, Kirk T.
Aldenderfer, Mark S.
Allen, James M.
Allen, Jeffrey
Allen, Jerry

Kell, Thomas
Keenan, Donald
Killinger, Kenyon
Kinser, Glenn
Landaw, W. C.
Lang, Dick
Marine, David
McCallum, John
Murphy, Tom
Musser, Jim
Pelanda, R. V.
Rearick, Walt
Rowe, Fred
Schmidt, Robert
Schoepner, Jack
Shearer, George
Shrider, Robert
Shrider, Myron E.
Sposare, David
Springer, Royal
Sterrett, Charles
Swickard, David
Vernier, Paul
Walko, Ronnie
Webner, Terry
Woolter, David
Wurgler, Winston
Zutavern, Jacques

Allen, Jody D.
Allen, Neil
Alley, Steven L.
Almon, David B.
Aldard, Richard
Aman, David M.
Aman, Denny E.
Aman, John
Aman, Robert
Amstutz, Platte
Anders, Melvin
Anders, Randall
Anders, Ronald
Anderson, Billie D.
Anderson, Gary L.
Anderson, Jerry D.
Anderson, Thomas M.
Andorka, Mark J.
Andrews, Christopher
Andrews, Stephen
Andrews, Timothy
Angel, David
Angeli, Richard
Angerman, Craig
Angerman, Dale C.
Angerman, Glenn D.
Angerman, Robert H.
Angerman, Walter H.
Antenora, David R.
Anthony, Steve M.
Antram, Bobby
Antram, Robert N.
Appleby, Thomas T.
Armitage, Ronald
Armour, Jack
Armstrong, Howard
Armstrong, Larry E.
Arnold, James
Arnold, Jon Steven
Arnold, Robert
Arnold, Vernon
Arnold, Wade Barry
Ashbaugh, Jeff
Ashley, David
Ashley, Larry
Ashley, Paul K.
Aslanides, George R.
Aichison, Tom
Atwater, David A.
August, William M.
Aungst, Ernest
Austin, David J.
Avon, William C.
Axe, Steve
Axelrod, David A.
Ayers, Tom A.
Baad, David A.
Babeaux, Bill
Babik, Thomas M.
Bacon, Samuel S. Sr.
Baer, Thomas
Bailey, Leroy
Bair, Byron
Bair, Donald
Bair, Robert
Balrd, Thad F.
Bajornas, Joseph F.
Baker, Clifford A.
Baker, Craig E.
Baker, David E.
Baker, Jerry
Baker, Ronald
Baker, Thomas Grant
Ball, Jack

Ball, Jim M.
Ball, Richard D.
Bandy, Wm. J.
Bantz, David M.
Bantz, Michael P.
Barham, Charles
Barickman, Kenneth
Barker, William
Barley, Larry J.
Barnard, James
Barnes, Gary L.
Barnes, Leslie
Barnes, Michael
Barnett, Jeffery D.
Barnett, Richard
Barr, Edward N.
Barrett, David J.
Barrett, Michael P.
Barrick, John
Barrick, Richard L.
Barry, Eldon L.
Bartchy, Richard
Bartholomew, Gilbert
Bartlett, John
Bartley, Roger A.
Bashaw, Donald E. Jr.
Bashaw, Gary R.
Bates, Richard
Battershell, Phillip D.
Bauer, Louis
Baugh, Dale E.
Baughman, Bill M.
Baughman, Brian
Baughman, C. Wayne
Baughman, Clare N.
Baum, Jonh L.
Bauman, Robert J.
Bauman, Ted
Baumgartner, Allan
Bawn, William W. Jr.
Baxter, Richard K.
Bay, Thomas
Beaber, Jerry
Beaber, Rodney D.
Beam, Don
Beans, Daniel S.
Beard, Dave
Beas, Michael F.
Beazel, John
Bebout, Brad
Bechtel, Kevin
Beck, James C.
Becker, Robert
Becker, Timothy
Beitzel, Kenneth
Belden, Marshall
Belden, Paul
Bell, Duward
Benedict, Mark B.
Benedict, Randy G.
Bennett, Bradley
Bennett, Brian A.
Bennett, Christopher E.
Bennett, Duaine M.
Bennett, Greg A.
Bennett, Jeffrey S.
Bennett, Thomas H.
Bennett, William
Benson, Craig
Beran, Robin F.
Bergman, Gregory
Bernhard, Roderick C.
Bernhard, Ted

Bernhardt, Douglas M.
Bernhardt, Gary C.
Bernhardt, Robert
Bernhardt, William J.
Bernier, Kenneth
Bernier, Robert E.
Bernier, William P.
Berring, Robert
Bertie, Jack
Bertie, Brad J.
Bett, David
Betz, Dwight
Betz, Randall
Betz, Robert
Betz, Timothy
Betz, Robert
Betz, Tom
Beuter, Charles E.
Beuter, Robert N.
Beutler, Roger Deming
Beville, Harold P.
Bick, Joe
Biedenbach, Douglas W.
Bigler, Michael
Bikert, Jeffery
Billete, Daniel
Billete, Daniel
Billman, Kenneth
Billow, John D.
Billow, Stephen Jeff
Binau, Harry G.
Bingle, William R.
Binkley, Blaine
Bird, Brian
Biris, Dean
Birker, Daniel M.
Bishop, Max A.
Bissler, Ed Jr.
Black, Hugh W.
Black, Kevin R.
Black, Randall J.
Blackmore, William L.
Blackwell, Dale A.
Blake, Bud
Blake, Robert W. Jr.
Blandford, Todd
Blank, Charles R.
Blank, David M.
Blass, Keith R.
Blass, Sean
Blebea, John
Blickensderfer, Steve
Bluf, William G.
Bock, William
Boehm, Larry G.
Boerner, Don
Boettler, Robert Jr.
Boew, Jack
Bohl, David C.
Bohl, Phillip B.
Bohse, David
Bolanz, Gerard R.
Bolmgren, Allen
Bolon, Bruce
Bond, Charles T.
Bonnell, Doug
Bonnell, Mark L.
Boone, Don
Booth, Douglas
Borden, Tom
Boring, Benjamin
Bose, Charles
Bowen, Jack
Bowen, Kevin

Bower, Fred T.
Bower, Richard P.
Bowers, James D.
Bowersox, Bradley
Bowman, Scott A.
Bowman, Todd
Boyer, Keith
Boydston, Michael
Boylan, Michael
Boylan, Michael T.
Braden, James
Bradley, Leonard
Bradshaw, Robert Jr.
Brady, Timothy S.
Brand, Steven F.
Brandon, David Paul
Brannan, Jack
Brasili, Todd R.
Bratton, Larry D.
Braucher, Robert
Brechtbuhler, Gary D.
Brechtbuhler, Wayne S.
Brechtbuhler, James
Brediger, Jim
Breit, Floyd
Brick, Robert
Briggs, Gregory M.
Briggs, Rick E.
Brill, Mark G.
Brim, Robert M.
Brindlinger, Joseph
Brindlinger, Robert
Brindlinger, Tom
Briner, Tom J.
Brinkley, Jeffrey S.
Britton, Thomas C.
Broad, Rex S.
Brobson, William A.
Brockert, Mark
Brocklehurst, Thomas E.
Brocklehurst, Warren B.
Brodeur, Harold
Brodzinski, Danny
Brogan, Michael M.
Brookie, Robert
Brothers, Jeffrey W.
Brothers, Timothy Lee
Brown, Arnold E.
Brown, Eddie
Brown, Dean
Brown, Jeffery W.
Brown, Ken
Brown, Kim E.
Brown, Larry
Brown, Mike
Brown, Mike
Brown, Ned G.
Brown, Randy J.
Brown, Richard
Brown, Ronald S.
Brown, Thomas E.
Brown, Timothy E.
Brownwell, Brian
Browning, Greg
Brubaker, Jerry
Bruch, Toby
Brugh, Wallace
Brunner, Mark L.
Brunt, Gary
Bryden, Robert
Bryner, John
Bubenchik, Richard
Buchen, David
Buchen, David

Bruchanan, David
Buchanan, Scott D.
Bucher, Ray
Buck, Milton L.
Bucklew, Daniel M.
Bucklew, Jeffery C.
Budd, Jay
Buffo, David E.
Bugno, Scott K.
Bullock, Harry Eddie
Burch, John W. Jr.
Bureau, Todd
Buren, Steven E.
Burger, Joseph
Burgess, Everett
Burgess, Joseph
Burkhart, Allen
Burkhart, James
Burkholder, Brian
Burkholder, Michael
Burleigh, Ronald K.
Burnell, Steven
Burnett, Gary
Burnham, Donald
Burnham, Harold
Burlington, Walter
Burnham, Kenneth
Burrell, Terry D.
Burrier, Don Jr.
Burrier, Richard
Burris, James B.
Burris, Steven A.
Burtner, Gregory L.
Burwell, Jeff N.
Burwell, Stephen R.
Bury, John D.
Bury, Timothy A.
Busey, Brian H.
Bush, Gary R.
Bush, Ralph R.
Bush, Ralph R. Jr.
Bush, Ralph R. Jr.
Bush, Robert J.
Bush, William R. Jr.
Butler, William
Butorac, Tom F.
Bulton, Richard L.
Buxton, Bruce E.
Buzogany, Barry
Buzogany, Bill
Buzogany, Robert
Buzza, Bruce A.
Buzza, David
Byder, Calvin L.
Byder, John Lewis
Byers, Herbert
Byers, Jack
Byers, Phillip D.
Byrd, Randy S.
Byrd, Earl
Cain, Daniel P.
Cain, Peter
Calms, Craig L.
Calms, Robert E.
Caldwell, Charles J.
Caldwell, Charles W. III
Caldwell, James
Camp, Ted
Camp, Robert
Campbell, Charles
Campbell, Jennings
Campbell, Stephen R.
Campbell, Warren
Campbell, William

Cananry, Orrin H.
Canfield, Edward R.
Canfield, Terry
Cannane, David
Cannane, Edward R.
Cannane, Richard R.
Canterbury, George Jr.
Cantrell, Jerry L.
Capeta, John S.
Capp, Raymond T. M.
Carlson, Charles C. Jr.
Carlson, Steven E.
Carmany, Joel
Carmony, Roy L.
Carmony, Tod J.
Carnahan, Sam
Carnes, John H.
Carnes, Randy
Carnes, Thomas A.
Carpenter, George E.
Carpenter, Jeffrey A.
Carpenter, Tim
Carr, G. Michael
Carr, Herman
Carson, John
Carter, Bruce C.
Carter, Edmund
Carter, Jack
Carter, Michael
Carter, Timothy J.
Casasanta
Casapini, Michael
Casey, Gregory A.
Casey, Michael T.
Casey, Phillip E.
Casper, Christopher J.
Cassidy, Herbert
Cassler, James R.
Cassler, John
Castellana, Thomas
Casterline, Dean
Cater, David A.
Cavitt, Albert
Cavitt, Edward
Cavah, Raymond
Cecil, John
Chaloupek, Jeff
Chambers, Dick
Chambers, Richard
Chance, Robert
Chance, Russell I.
Chandler, Scott
Chang, Nick III
Channel, David
Charlton, Gary A.
Charlton, Larry G.
Charlton, Michael C.
Cheezan, Daniel
Chervenak, William
Chevraux, Joseph R.
Chiappini, Raymond J. Jr.
Chiesa, Robert P.
Chipp, Curt
Christensen, Glenn
Christensen, Wayne
Christian, Richard
Christie, Trevor
Christopher, Don
Christy, Lester C.
Ciccarone, Michael
Cindea, Eugene
Civello, Michael
Clapper, Robert
Clapsaddle, Donald

Clapsaddle, Edwin
Clark, Brian M.
Clark, Kevin J.
Clark, Ralph W.
Clark, William R.
Clarke, Ben
Clarke, Lance
Clarke, Terry
Claus, David E.
Clausen, Kenneth F.
Clawson, Steven R.
Clay, Hubert
Clayton, Brian
Clayton, Harry
Clements, Randall
Cline, Kevin
Clinger, Stephen D.
Close, James G.
Close, Mark
Cochran, Barry
Cochran, Scott R.
Coe, Arthur G.
Coe, Merle A. III
Coffman, Ronald
Colaner, William
Coleman, Patrick
Coleman, Robert
Collins, Edward F.
Collins, Kevin D.
Collins, Williams C.
Combs, Arthur W. Jr.
Comer, Robert F. II
Comin, Donald
Condo, Charles
Connor, Brian
Connors, James Roger
Conrad, Dale H.
Conway, Richard
Cook, Boyd William
Cook, Eugene
Cook, Robert
Cookson, John
Cooley, John A.
Cooper, James A.
Cooper, James A.
Cooper, John D.
Cooper, Mike R.
Copeland, Carmen R.
Copeland, Charles
Copeland, Mark J.
Copeland, Scott
Cora, Robert
Corban, Bruce A.
Corban, Mark
Corban, Robert R.
Corbett, Henry
Cornelius, Roger W.
Cornell, Don
Corner, Donald
Cosma, George A.
Costain, John W.
Cotton, Max
Couch, Robert F. Jr.
Courtney, Glenn
Courtney, Richard L.
Couts, Aaron
Convey, Roderic Alan
Cowan, Richard
Cowley, Russell C.
Cox, Arthur
Cox, Christopher L.
Cox, Joel L.
Cox, Richard
Coyle, Thomas E.

Craig, Fred C.
Craig, Robert
Craig, Scott
Crail, Marc L.
Crandell, Frank
Crandell, Herbert A.
Craney, Paul
Crannell, Richard G.
Crawford, Dennis J.
Crawford, Doug
Crawford, G. Ian
Crawford, Tad
Crawford, William
Crewson, Keith A.
Crissey, David
Crissey, Gary
Crissey, Jon
Criswell, Brian
Cronenwett, Paul
Cross, Daniel L.
Crouch, Paul
Crow, Jeffrey S.
Croyle, Sam
Crumbley, Matthew J.
Cuenot, Gene L.
Cuenot, Matthew D.
Cuerbo, Joseph Jr.
Culp, David A.
Culp, Earl
Culp, Thomas
Culp, Thomas
Culp, Timothy J.
Cunningham, Richard
Cupp, Gene R.
Curran, Don
Curry, Robert
Curth, Howard P.
Curtis, Craig
Curtiss, Douglas S.
Custer, Brad
Custer, Gene
Cutright, Phillip
Daberko, Wilson
Dacar, Thomas
Dafforn, Howard
Dairs, Thomas
Dakin, Billy Bob
Dalsky, Robert
Darnwood, Kenneth E.
Darr, James
Darragh, Craig V.
Darragh, Kirk
Datta, Richard
Davenspeck, Alvin F.
Davenport, Terry
Davis, Richard
Davis, Evan R.
Davis, Harold
Davis, Jack L. Jr.
Davis, Lee
Davis, Marc
Davis, Samuel C.
Davis, Thomas
Davis, Thomas
Davis, Thomas M.
Davis, Tom L.
Davis, William
Day, Sumner D.
Decuster, Joe
Dedmon, Bob
Defibaugh, Bruce
Defibaugh, Bryan
Defibaugh, Timothy J.
Degarmo, Paul

Degen, Steve
Degrolamo, Joseph A.
Dehoff, Dennis James
Delp, Richard
Demando, Charles W.
Demarco, Patrick
Dennis, Louie
Denayer, Pierre
Denayer, Steve S.
Denison, Burke
Dennis, David
Dennis, Richard
Dent, Mark
Depeno, Jeffrey L.
Deuble, John W.
Devault, Randall E.
Devault, Gary
Devault, Harry
Deveny, Jim
Deville, Daniel P.
Deweese, John C. III
Dick, Richard J.
Dickens, Frederick W. Jr.
Dickert, Leslie
Dickens, Timothy
Dickey, John D.
Diem, John C.
Diem, William R.
Dieringer, Glen
Dieringer, Gregg
Dieringer, James L.
Dietz, Carl
Dietz, Robert
Diglaw, Donald L.
Dika, Robert A.
Digard, David R.
Digard, Hugh D.
Diller, Kenny
Diller, Tom E.
Dillon, Joseph
Dimit, Fred J.
Dipietro, Gary L.
Dirusolo, Joe
Dittmar, Keith
Divida, David
Dixon, John R.
Dixon, Robert M.
Djupedal, Knut
Doebreiner, Robert
Doenges, Mark P.
Dohmann, Clark
Dohmann, David A.
Dohy, Ronald P.
Domink, Werner E.
Donaldson, Kenneth E.
Dorn, Robert
Dorosky, John M.
Dougherty, David
Dowd, David D.
Dowell, Harold R.
Dowell, Stephen
Drabenstott, Larry Lee
Drabenstott, Richard L.
Draper, Myron
Draper, Richard A.
Draper, Robert D.
Dreher, Bill
Dreher, Carl
Dreher, Douglas C.
Dreher, Michael
Dreher, Steven M.
Drummenuth, Daniel
Drylie, Jeff
Duchon, Gregory J.

Dudas, Jon
Dudley, Clayton
Dudley, John L.
Duerr, Daniel
Duffie, Gerald C.
Duhamel, Edward M.
Dull, Mark R.
Dunbar, Richard
Dunn, Richard
Durrell, Gregg
Durrell, David
Durm, Anthony
Dush, Roger
Duttenhaver, Paul W.
Dutton, Kelly
Dwyer, Dennis E.
Dwyer, Timothy O.
Dyke, David S.
Dysie, David
Earenlight, Mickey
Earle, George
Eaver, William
Eberhart, Edward
Eberhart, Michael
Eberly, William A.
Eccleston, Harry
Eckert, Clarence
Eckert, Michael J.
Eddy, Michael H.
Edwards, Bruce M.
Edwards, Jeffrey L.
Edwards, Michael
Edwards, Robert Paul
Edwards, Roger A.
Effinger, Harold M.
Effinger, John R.
Eft, Bradley
Ehrhart, David
Ehrhart, Jack T.
Eichel, James
Einstein, Walter H.
Elasky, Neal
Elasky, Philip H.
Elder, Richard
Elliott, Paul
Ellis, Ken
Elson, Robert
Elson, Thomas J.
Elum, Phillip N.
Emery, Tom
Emig, Jeffery
Engler, David E.
English, William
Engman, Paul S.
Engstrom, Mike D.
Esber, Ed J.
Esber, Mark
Espenschied, James
Essick, John M.
Essner, Ira
Estering, Grant
Eubanks, Randy A.
Eubanks, Richard
Evanoff, Richard J.
Evans, Alonzo Lee
Evans, Dale Richard
Evans, Dennis A.
Evans, Jack Alan
Evans, Jeff O.
Evans, Sam
Everett, Jack F.
Everett, John
Everetts, Dan

Everhart, Richard
 Everhart, Richard L. II
 Everhart, Robert L.
 Everhart, Scott
 Everitt, Mark J.
 Ext, Alan W.
 Eyer, Tom
 Facenbaker, Eric
 Fagley, Ronald E.
 Fair, Daniel E.
 Fair, Joseph J.
 Fannous, Robert
 Farber, William
 Farnsworth, Harvey
 Farnsworth, James A.
 Farnsworth, James D.
 Farwick, George
 Farwick, Kevin
 Fasano, Dave
 Fasano, Julian
 Fasnacht, Eric
 Fawcett, Charles
 Feiman, David
 Feller, Cary
 Feller, Eugene
 Ferenbach, Mark
 Ferenbach, John
 Ferguson, Kenneth
 Ferguson, William M.
 Ferrall, Rex
 Ferrel, James A.
 Ferrel, Mark
 Ferrell, Kevin
 Fertal, Bruce D.
 Feutz, Benjamin H.
 Fichtner, Mark
 Fickes, Bill
 Fickes, Charles A.
 Fiegenschuh, Karl III
 Fiegenschuh, Wm. H. Jr.
 Fieley, Lawrence F.
 Filhour, James
 Filhour, Richard G.
 Filipek, Michael J.
 Finley, Joe S.
 Finnicum, James
 Finnium, Richard E.
 Fischer, Dennis
 Fish, Dale R.
 Fisher, Jon
 Fisher, Blair
 Fisher, James
 Fisher, Jay
 Fisher, Kevin S.
 Fisher, Larry J.
 Fisher, Leo P.
 Fisher, Thomas E.
 Fisher, William R.
 Fitzgerald, Robert
 Fitzhugh, John Edwin
 Fitzsimmons, Dana S.
 Fitzsimmons, James D.
 Fladen, Todd D.
 Fladung, Daniel F.
 Flath, Donald
 Flauhaus, Rodney
 Fleming, Thomas
 Fletcher, James R. Jr.
 Fletcher, Robert
 Flinner, Jack
 Flory, Ronald L.
 Fogel, Guy
 Folts, Edwin B.
 Foltz, Dale

Foltz, Jon Paul
 Foltz, Ronald Lee
 Foltz, William
 Fontana, Rick A.
 Fonte, Dominik J.
 Forney, Robert C.
 Fosselman, Richard
 Fosselman, Theodore J.
 Foster, Ron
 Fouch, Edward L.
 Fouts, Richard
 Fowler, Timothy
 Fox, David P.
 Fox, Edward
 Fox, Jack
 Fox, Matt
 Fox, Stanley N.
 Francis, Gerald L. W.
 Francis, Gerald W.
 Francis, William L.
 Frank, Michael A.
 Frank, Timothy
 Frankel, David
 Franz, Ray R. L.
 Frazee, Brad
 Brazee, Brian
 Frazier, John
 Freeders, Keith
 Freeders, Randall
 Freedman, Howard
 Freedman, Mickey
 Frenz, Terry
 Frenzel, Joe Jr.
 Frey, Paul
 Friedrichsen, James
 Fritchley, Kenneth
 Fritz, Charles
 Fritz, Neil T.
 Froelich, Glen E.
 Froelich, Lloyd Jr.
 Fromm, Larry J.
 Fronk, Edward A.
 Fronk, Jim L.
 Fry, Daniel D.
 Fry, David C.
 Fry, Harry
 Fuerman, Ross D.
 Fuller, James
 Fuller, Thomas C.
 Fullerton, Dale E.
 Funk, Daniel A.
 Funk, Edward R.
 Gamble, Anthony
 Gamertsfelder, Sidney D.
 Gantz, Harold "Jeff"
 Gantzer, Greg
 Garber, Herb
 Garber, Richard J.
 Gardner, Jeff
 Gardner, Randy
 Garmey, Ronald
 Garratt, Everett P.
 Garver, Bobby
 Garvin, Daniel
 Gatchall, George
 Gatrell, Gary R.
 Gaumer, Billy A.
 Gay, Tom
 Gaylor, Timothy M.
 Gazey, David
 Gelb, Fred D.
 Gelb, Gary
 Gelb, Randall L.
 Gelb, Robert

Geiger, Robert
 Geisinger, David
 Gelevicks, Harold F.
 Gentile, Andre
 Gentile, Leo
 Gentile, Ralph S.
 George, Craig
 George, John B.
 George, Ray A.
 George, Tom
 Gephart, Thomas L.
 Gerber, David W.
 Gerber, Gary L.
 Gerber, Kirt L.
 Getz, George
 Gfeller, Albert
 Gibeau, Eric A.
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 Gier, Dennis M.
 Gigax, Bruce A.
 Gill, Arden
 Gillem, Brian E.
 Gills, Marvin
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 Gindelsberger, James
 Ginther, David
 Ginther, Ron
 Giordano, James A.
 Gisler, John
 Givens, Richard N.
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 Goddard, Rick L.
 Goerke, Gregory Lee
 Gonzalez, Jeff
 Goodman, Richard D.
 Goodrich, Glenn C.
 Goodson, Richard F.
 Goodwin, Mark W.
 Gorby, David P.
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 Goss, Kenneth
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 Hisey, Steven L.
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 Hobbs, Frederick A.
 Hodder, Richard L.
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 Hofacker, Keith W.
 Hofacre, Michael J.
 Hoff, Kenneth E. II
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 Holdren, J. Scott
 Holmes, James
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 Hoopes, John Michael
 Hopkins, Timothy A.
 Horger, Robert C.
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 Hoverland, Don
 Howard, Verne C. II
 Howey, James
 Hornworth, Terry Lee
 Hoy, Tim E.
 Hubbard, David
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 Hubbard, Robert E. Jr.
 Huenemann, Clay S.
 Huff, Richard
 Huffman, Allen
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 Hunchuck, David A.
 Hund, Edward D.
 Hund, George J. Jr.
 Hund, Thomas J.
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 Hurford, William
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Huston, Jeffrey S.
 Huston, Richard C.
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 Imbomoni, Brian
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 Immel, Dave
 Immelt, Jay Craig
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 Jacobs, William
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 Jacoby, Steve M.
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 Jeffers, Dennis W.
 Jenkins, Joseph
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 Johns, Phillip A.
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 Jones, Gordon
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 Jones, Kirk W.
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 Jones, Rob L.
 Jones, Roger V.
 Jones, Scott Richard
 Jones, Stanley
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 Judge, Patrick J.
 Judisch, Bruce C.

Judy, Michael L.
 Judy, William
 Juenemann, Richard
 Julius, Gerald L.
 Kaiser, Geo.
 Kahos, Dean C.
 Kald, Joe
 Kalk, Max
 Kalkman, J. Randolph
 Kane, Paul A.
 Karam, Ernest
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 Kars, Jonathan J.
 Karenbauer, Tom
 Karm, Robert M.
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 Kaserman, Fred
 Kaufman, David G.
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 Kefuss, Joel
 Kehl, David E.
 Kelleher, Kelly J.
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 Keller, Dale L.
 Keller, Lee A.
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 Kelley, K. Alan
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 Kemp, Kenneth G.
 Kendrick, Raymond F.
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 Kennedy, Clarence
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 Kepler, Richard A.
 Keplinger, Tab
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 Kern, Robert
 Kerr, Michael W.
 Kerry, John Emmett
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 Kiger, Timothy L.
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 Kinsell, Donald L.
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King, David
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Kinney, Michael E.
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Kinsey, Michael J.
Kintner, Donald
Kirchhofer, Christopher J.
Kirk, R. Michael
Kirk, Richard II
Kirk, Richard L.
Kirkpatrick, Robert
Kistler, Robert
Kitchell, John
Kitson, Douglas
Kittinger, Tom
Kitzmiller, Kenny D.
Klase, Marlin L.
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Klingaman, Roy D.
Kline, Irwin
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Klosterman, Dick
Klotz, Darrell L.
Klotz, Dennis W.
Knauf, Craig M.
Knotts, Daniel
Knotts, Greg
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Koehler, John G.
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Kohart, Keith A.
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Kohler, William
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Koontz, Dave L.
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Kostic, Joseph
Kotte, David
Kotte, Douglas A.
Koyle, Myron II
Kraft, David L.
Kra, James III
Krammes, Thomas D.
Kreisher, Dale
Krejci, William J.
Kress, Edward
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Kretzinger, Clyde
Krill, David
Krinke, Ronald J.
Krouse, Michael L.
Kruck, Charles
Krych, Joseph A. Jr.
Kuhns, Dwight
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Kuntz, David C.
Kurtz, Alex
Kuster, Timothy
Lab, David A.

Lab, Mark
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Lacki, Gregory P.
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Ladrach, William
Lafontaine, Jack III
Laiblin, Garfield
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Lamiell, Paul
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Lane, James A.
Laner, Brent C.
Lantry, Nevin Leroy
Larkin, Frank
Larick, Brent
Lash, W. Lewis II
Laubacher, Daniel J.
Laubacher, Gabriel F.
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Lauer, Patrick
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Lavery, Daniel
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Lazarus, Robert A.
Leach, Robert P.
Leahy, David M. II
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Lemay, Edwin
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Maley, Michael D.
Mallones, Stuart W.
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Manard, Robert S. Jr.
Manheim, Michael
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Marburger, David C.
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Marr, James D.
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McAllister, James
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Mohr, Bruce A.
Moledor, Jeffery James
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Monhemius, Edwin D.
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Moreland, Robert G.
Morell, Stephen F.
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Moriarty, John Charles
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Morris, Jack Allen
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Morrison, Clarence D.
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Morrow, Gary
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Morton, John S.
Moser, Ronald
Mossor, John E. Jr.
Mottler, Douglas V.
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Mottice, Daryl
Mount, Dick W.
Mowery, David
Mowery, Donald
Mowery, E. Omar III
Mowrer, Edward M.
Moxon, James
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Muhbach, Don L.
Mulcahey, Jeffrey
Mullaly, Russell
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Muntz, Harold
Murphy, Jack
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Murphy, Thomas R.
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Murray, Michael T.
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Murtaugh, Bernard
Musgrave, Dean
Myers, Arvine H. III
Myers, Bernard
Myers, Charles
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Nabinger, Arthur F. III
Nader, Thomas B.
Nagy, William
Neading, Joseph C.
Nees, John F.
Neff, Owen
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Nelport, George
Nelson, John
Nepes, Dale S.
Nero, Joe L.
Nesbitt, Daniel
Nessler, Gerald
Neutrling, Ray William
Nevel, William
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Nodo, Sammie A.
Noh, Bryan
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Nollie, Robert
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Norman, Bob E.
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North, Robert
Northrup, Tom B.
Novak, Edward
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Now, David E.
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Numbers, Scott A.
Nussbaum, Rex G.
Nussbaumer, Bernard J.
Oberlin, Kenneth R.
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Obney, James
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Oesch, Robert E.
Offenberger, Roger
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Oleyar, Tom
Oliver, Bryce A.
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Olmstead, Burgess M.
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Oravetz, Max R.
Orcit, David L.
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Orth, William John
Osborne, Mark J.
Oswald, Donald
Ott, Eugene
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Paglialunga, Dominic
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Paramore, Blaine
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Parker, Brett
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Parker, Edwin Lee
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Parks, Wilbur
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Parr, John
Partridge, Everitt D.
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Patterson, Clark
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Paul, William C.
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Pelanda, Kevin L.
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Pence, Thomas Robert
Penwell, Gary W.
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Peretzky, Jim J.
Pergane, John
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Persons, Jeffrey L.
Peterman, Doyal
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Pett, Richard

Pettigrew, Hugh
Pettit, Jack
Pfeiffer, Nicholas G.
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Piero, Walter
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Piet, Nicholas
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Pim, Kendall
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Pitea, Vic S. Jr.
Pitts, Norman C.
Platt, William J.
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Pongratz, Thomas
Poole, Donald
Pope, Charles Jr.
Porter, Larry D.
Porter, Patrick M.
Porter, Robert C. Jr.
Ports, Richard
Post, Craig L.
Post, Scott
Postlethwait, Samuel L.
Potter, Michael
Potts, Richard
Potts, Ronnie
Powell, Chris D.
Powell, Kevin A.
Powell, Steven W.
Powell, William
Powers, Dana W.
Pratt, Avery D. Jr.
Pratt, Dana R.
Pratt, Fred
Pratt, Robert E.
Preece, Roy K. Jr.
Pressler, Charles R. Jr.
Preston, David T.
Preston, Paul
Preston, T. Glenn
Price, Charles H.
Price, David
Price, Harold
Price, John
Prince, Monte J.
Prine, Robert
Pringle, Errol
Provost, Monte H.
Puddington, John
Pugh, James W.
Puhr, Tim
Pyers, Larry F.
Quilligan, Bernard
Quilligan, Michael
Quilligan, Norbert
Quilter, Patrick J.
Quinlan, Daniel C.
Quinlan, Joseph D.
Quinn, James F.
Quinn, Ronald
Quirin, Pete

Rabel, John R. III
Radatz, Edward
Raftery, Jack
Ralph, Gordon E.
Ramsay, Howard B.
Ramsay, Roger
Ramsayer, George
Ramsey, Donald
Ramsey, Randall
Ramseyer, Walter
Rand, Christopher F.
Rausch, Bradley E.
Ravine, Dennis
Ravine, Richard R. Jr.
Ravine, Terrance J.
Ravine, Timothy L.
Ray, Billie
Ray, David
Ray, Gregory
Ray, Michael M.
Reading, James H.
Rearick, Walter
Rector, Darrell F.
Reddick, David J.
Redicord, Mark H.
Redinger, Robert
Reed, Michael
Reese, Dale
Reese, Dale
Regberg, Neil S.
Regula, Gary
Regula, Larry
Reichenbaugh, Ralph
Reidt, Louis Gene
Reidt, Rick T.
Reigel, Frank
Reigle, Ken K.
Reigle, Thomas
Reikowsky, Jerry
Reiman, James
Reiman, Paul R.
Reiman, Roger W.
Reinglass, Jim
Reisdorf, Wayne C.
Reiter, Duke J.
Reiter, Jeff J.
Rennecker, David B.
Rennecker, Harry A.
Rennecker, Howard
Renner, James
Rennicker, Douglas
Rennicker, Stephen
Rentsch, David
Rentschler, David
Resnick, Eric
Ressler, James
Rey, Mark E.
Reynolds, Craig
Reynolds, Dean A.
Reynolds, Dennis
Reynolds, Jeff
Rhie, Gary
Rhodes, Merle Jeff
Rhodes, Robert
Rhodes, Timothy T.
Rice, Mark D.
Richards, Coleman
Richardson, Paul L.
Rickard, Stephen P.
Rickenbrode, Jeff
Ricketts, Fred
Riddle, Forrest A. Jr.
Ridenbaugh, Rudy
Rider, Grant T.

Ries, Willard
Riggle, Dan E.
Riker, John
Riley, Daniel L.
Riley, Kim
Riley, Thomas J.
Rine, Leroy
Rine, Reggie L.
Rine, Rusty L.
Rine, Thomas L.
Rinehart, Lee
Rinehart, Richard P.
Rinehart, Ronald
Ringwald, Jim
Rinkes, Scott L.
Ripple, John
Ripple, William
Risatti, Stephen E.
Risher, Ron E.
Risser, Gregory A.
Ritschle, Donn C.
Ritchie, Ted B.
Ritter, Robert
Rittmaier, Rod L.
Ritzert, Mike J.
Roach, Calvin S.
Roach, Lee
Roach, Mark S.
Roach, Richard K.
Robart, Richard J.
Robb, Jeff
Roberts, Bruce
Roberts, Marvin
Roberts, Ronald K.
Robertson, Gordon
Robertson, Mark J.
Robinson, David P.
Robinson, Donald L.
Robinson, Frederick G.
Robinson, Harold J.
Robinson, Jeffrey S.
Rocovits, David
Rodman, William J.
Roesch, John
Roethlisberger, Jon
Rohn, Richard
Rohrer, Paul
Rohrer, Steven L.
Rohrig, Richard E.
Roman, Richard
Romano, Louis R.
Romig, Ted U.
Ronald, Paul J.
Ropp, Charles R. Jr.
Rosia, Bernard
Rosenberger, James D.
Rossiter, Michael T.
Roth, Douglas E.
Rothacher, David
Rothermel, Wm. S. Jr.
Roud, Douglas
Roudebush, Dennis C.
Roudebush, Larry W.
Roush, Mike
Roush, Rodger K.
Rowlands, Buddy C.
Rownd, Harry
Rownd, Wilson
Rubin, Howard S. Jr.
Rubin, Milton
Rubin, Ted
Rudick, James H.
Rudy, Scott
Rueggesser, Loyal

Ruetz, Roy
Rummel, Robert W.
Rupert, Terry
Rush, James
Russell, Rick L.
Russell, Scott A.
Russell, Terry
Rutt, Jeff
Rutt, Timothy C.
Rypeln, David V.
Ryter, Bret L.
Sabro, Steven
Sacco, Anthony R.
Saeger, Norman
Sager, Alfred
Saker, Alfred T. II
Salimbeni, John
Sallyards, Scott F.
Saltzman, Robert
Saltz, Melvin A.
Sampsel, Bruce D.
Samsa, James
Samsa, John
Sand, Jeffrey
Sanders, David A.
Sanders, David E.
Sandrock, Scott P.
Sandy, Ronald
Sanford, Dale
Sanford, Karl
Sanor, Mike
Sarbaugh, Brian
Satow, Craig
Savage, Dan
Savage, Richard
Savage, Robert J.
Savona, Wayne A.
Sayre, Glenn R.
Sayre, Steven W.
Scalambrino, Bruce C.
Schaeffer, Mark A.
Schafar, William Jr.
Schaffter, David
Scharein, Arthur A.
Schario, Christopher L.
Schario, David M.
Schario, Gregory
Schaub, Eric
Schauer, Alan T.
Schauer, David T.
Schauer, George
Schauer, William
Scheer, Jim
Scheiring, Mark
Scheurer, Richard
Schick, Paul
Schick, Thomas
Schlao, Herman W.
Schlundt, Edward
Schmader, Paul
Schmid, Carl
Schmid, Robert
Schmucker, Bruce
Schneider, Donald
Schneider, Jeffrey M.
Schneider, Robert
Schock, Delmas A.
Schock, Larry
Schoenbaum, Richard
Schoener, Roy R.
Schoonover, Thomas J.
Schrader, James
Schreiber, Bill

Schuchert, Philip
Schulteis, James
Schultz, John
Schumacher, Dale J.
Schwab, David A.
Schwalenberg, Robert Jr.
Schwartz, Robert
Schweitzer, Donald J.
Schweitzer, Timothy E.
Schwittzable, David
Scott, Don E.
Scott, Eugene
Scott, Frederic
Scott, Keith A.
Scott, Ralph E.
Scott, William
Seanor, George D.
Seeley, Ken
Seibert, Harry
Seibert, Kenneth
Seidler, Cecil E.
Seiser, Herman E. III
Selby, Donald R.
Sell, Dick
Sell, Thomas
Selts, Ronald
Selzer, William K.
Semler, Joe
Senften, Ted D.
Sereychas, Stanley
Sever, Robert Dean
Seybold, Jon
Sexton, Mark
Shackle, Mark
Shaffer, Hugh
Shaffer, Jeffrey
Shanks, Edward Jr.
Shanks, Edward Jr.
Shanower
Shapiro, Tom J.
Shaver, Dick
Shaw, John G.
Shaw, Robert G.
Shaw, Robert W. Jr.
Shaw, William G.
Shearer, Robert L.
Sheehan, Earl
Sheehan, Earl Dr.
Sheehan, Richard
Sheehan, Robert
Shafts, Craig T.
Sheetz, Brian
Sheetz, Kenneth
Shell, James M.
Sheldon, George B.
Shelley, Mike
Shelhamer, Terry L.
Shelly, Jon Michael
Shelly, Robert
Shepherd, Rick
Sheppa, Michael
Sherban, Craig W.
Shifferly, Brian
Shifferly, Craig
Shitman, Mark A.
Shilling, Jerry L.
Shine, Richard
Shinn, Larry
Shipley, Tom
Shirk, Edgar
Shocking, Philip Duane
Shook, William M. Jr.
Short, Gary R.
Shotwell, Gary L.

Shotwell, Mark
Shriver, Chuck
Shriver, Edgar
Shryock, Rex
Shull, David
Shuring, Brent R.
Sibila, Alfred
Sibila, Bruce T.
Sibila, Kenneth
Sibila, Michael J.
Sibila, Ronald G.
Sibila, Ronald G.
Sibila, Scott
Sibila, Vincent
Sibole, Stephen H.
Sickaloose, Lonn
Sicker, David F.
Sicker, James E.
Sicker, John A.
Sicker, Ronald J.
Sidle, Ralph
Sieber, Bryan
Sieber, Jim
Sigler, James
Sigler, John E.
Sigler, Mike
Sigrist, Gary
Simmers, Kenneth
Simon, Randall
Simon, Robert J.
Simon, Tim
Simonson, Don
Simpson, Kenneth L.
Sims, William
Sindell, Harlan W.
Singer, Blair M.
Singer, Kirk
Skinnell, Michael
Skipper, Michael R.
Sklar, Harold
Slatzer, Steven L.
Slaughter, Richard
Slingluff, Paul E.
Sloan, Steven T.
Slusser, Donald
Smart, Charles
Smith, Albert
Smith, Albert H.
Smith, Barth J.
Smith, Bradford P.
Smith, Calvin M. Jr.
Smith, Charles T.
Smith, Dale A.
Smith, Daniel
Smith, David A.
Smith, Delbert
Smith, Dick
Smith, Edward K.
Smith, Evan
Smith, Gerald E.
Smith, Jack
Smith, James E.
Smith, Jeffrey A.
Smith, Joe A.
Smith, Karl
Smith, Kevin
Smith, Kevin E.
Smith, Kevin K.
Smith, Larry
Smith, Lee D.
Smith, Marion L.
Smith, Matthew
Smith, Merle L.
Smith, Owen S.

Smith, Paul D.
Smith, Paul E.
Smith, Randal H.
Smith, Roy
Smith, Scott
Smith, Scott D.
Smith, Terry
Smith, Thomas
Smith, Tim J.
Smith, Timothy
Smith, Todd B.
Smithberger, Gene
Smutz, Glen
Smyser, Richard H.
Snavey, Mark
Snee, David M.
Snee, James R.
Sniff, Bob L.
Snively, Jeff
Snowberger, Robert M.
Snyder, David S.
Snyder, Geoffrey
Snyder, Gregory
Snyder, Kyle L.
Snyder, Lon N.
Snyder, Paul
Snyder, Paul D.
Snyder, Timothy L.
Snyder, Richard
Solley, Mark
Solle, William
Soltys, James
Sommer, Stephen D.
Sontag, Ben
Sorensen, Dave
Sorg, Walter Jr.
Souers, Brian J.
Southwick, Charles
Spahlinger, Earl H.
Spalding, Thomas H.
Spear, Benny
Specht, Donald
Specht, Scott C.
Spees, Russell
Speldel, Charles
Spencer, Neil
Sperr, Jay Thomas
Spicer, George
Spies, Daniel L.
Sponseller, David
Sponseller, George
Sponseller, Terry
Spring, Bruce W.
Spring, Jon R.
Springer, Lee B.
Springer, Marc H.
Spuhler, Greg L.
Stahler, Phil M.
Stahler, Logan
Stalb, Mark R.
Staley, Randolph R.
Staley, Steven C.
Staller, David L.
Stan, Mark A.
Stanfield, John
Stanford, Richard A.
Stanga, Philip J.
Stanish, Albert
Stark, Harry C.
Stark, Terry L.
Stark, Glenn
Starn, Don
Starr, Philip
Starrett, Jerry L.

Starrett, John L.
Stauffer, Terry
Staugh, William L.
Stear, Arthur
Steed, Douglas J.
Steen, Donald
Steffy, Greg
Steffy, Kevin
Steffy, Thurlow T.
Stein, Charles
Stein, Daryl
Stein, Ricky
Steinbach, Gary T.
Steiner, Donald H.
Steitz, Robert
Stenulak, Carl
Stephens, Rod
Stevens, Paul
Stevens, Rick
Stewart, Herbert
Stewart, William S.
Stick, David William
Stick, John A.
Stinson, Alan D.
Stinson, Mark T.
Stinson, William
Stock, Robert C.
Stockberger, David
Stockdale, Jon R.
Stokoe, Jeffrey
Stoll, James
Stone, Hal Dean
Stone, John
Stone, Kevin
Stoner, Fred M.
Stoner, Warren L.
Stoop, Perry
Stoops, William
Storrie, Michael B.
Strain, Chris A.
Strasavich, Vincent
Stratton, Jim
Stratton, Richard
Strauch, James D.
Straus, Elliott J.
Straus, Gregory
Straus, Phil
Strawn, James R.
Strawn, Scott G.
Streb, John C.
Strebel, Frank
Stricken, Steve
Strobel, Gary
Strock, Stephen
Stromp, William
Strong, George
Strong, James J. Jr.
Stryffeler, James V.
Stuck, Richard L.
Stuck, Robert L.
Stuckey, Steven
Stuckl, Dave
Studer, Don
Studer, Milton E.
Studer, Steven C.
Stuhl, Theodore
Sturgill, Kenneth
Sturm, Mark
Sudlu, David
Sudduth, Dave N.
Sudduth, Mark
Sue, Gene
Sukosd, Joseph Jr.
Summer, David L.

Summers, Michael L.
Sundheimer, Loren
Surbey, Greg
Sutton, William
Swallen, Dale
Swallen, Earl
Swan, Charles J.
Swan, James R.
Swan, Kevin
Swann, Lance
Swanson, John Gary
Swason, Terry L.
Swarner, Ben
Swartzbaugh, Steve E.
Sweeney, William
Sweghimer, Ronald
Swenson, Bryan R.
Swickard, Dave
Swihart, Pat
Swihart, Timothy
Swinehart, Bruce
Swinehart, Gregory A.
Swinton, David
Swinton, Neil
Swope, Stephen J.
Swoveland, David
Sykeny, Thomas
Syler, James
Sypolt, J. Scott
Szik, David A.
Szik, Richard
Tack, Robert
Taggart, David W.
Taggart, James
Talaious, Joseph
Talbot, Paul
Tannehill, John W.
Tatabu, Terry L.
Taylor, Brian
Taylor, David
Taylor, Fred
Taylor, Randall C.
Taylor, Stephen T.
Taylor, Tom
Taylor, William
Teele, Tom
Teple, Jeff
Tekavcic, Val
Teter, Charles N.
Texter, Scott C.
Thacker, William
Thels, Henry
Thels, Paul
Thewes, Doug
Thomas, Donald C.
Thomas, Harold David
Thomas, Jeffrey L.
Thomas, Robert D.
Thompson, Douglas P.
Thompson, George C.
Thompson, Jay F.
Thorley, Dale R.
Thorley, David A.
Thorley, Dean
Throop, Harvey
Thurin, Bruce E.
Thurin, James
Tinkler, Ralph
Tinlin, David D.
Tinlin, Richard C.
Tinlin, Pete
Toalston, Arthur J.
Toalston, Danny P.
Toalston, Paul E.

Tolin, Gregory M.
Tolin, Kenneth
Tollie, Stuart
Tolley, Robert
Tompkins, Andrew K.
Tompkins, Daniel L.
Topaz, Stephen R.
Tope, Lyle A. II
Torgler, Robert
Tormasi, Andrew III
Tormasi, James B.
Toussant, John
Tracy, Don
Treat, Richard
Trinka, Robert
Tripathy, Mark
Trissel, Robert
Truby, Harold L. Jr.
Truran, Charles F.
Tschantz, David
Tschappat, Siegel L. Jr.
Tsocheff, George
Tsocheff, Stephen
Tunelius, Robert
Turk, Charles
Turner, Frank
Tuttle, Robert B.
Tuttle, William
Tyler, Clifford
Tyree, Kirby R.
Ullum, Douglas E.
Ulrich, David
Underwood, Graydon Lee
Ungashlick, Clint
Ungashlick, Donald J.
Unger, James W.
Unger, John T.
Unketer, Dudley
Updike, John C.
Urbas, Jeff
Uth, Michael R.
Vack, James
Valentine, Roger
Valentine, Thomas G.
Van Dyke, David L.
Van Dyke, James
Van Horn, Lynn R.
Van Keuren, James
Vandergrift, Don
Vandergrift, Donald
VanHorn, Scott L.
Vanranken, Scott C.
Vaughn, Douglas B.
Velich, William J.
Velovitch, Joseph J.
Venables, Bob
Verbeck, Terrence M.
Verheyen, Bill
Verheyen, Jeff W.
Vernier, Todd
Verrill, Albert "Skip"
Verrill, Michael J.
Verrill, Steve
Vertoll, John
Viers, Val
Vignone, Jerry Lee
Vignone, John W.
Vimmerstedt, William
Vincent, Keith A.
Vogel, Clarence
Vogelgesang, George
Vogelgesang, Glenn
Vogelgesang, Paul
Vogelsang, Carl

Vogelsang, Earl
Vogt, Mark
Vogt, Ralph
Votz, Jack
Volzer, Scott
Voyses, Douglas
Vozenilek, Mike S.
Wachtel, Tom
Wackerly, John
Wackerly, Larry
Wade, Dale R.
Wade, Gary P.
Waggoner, Lloyd
Wagmiller, Jeff
Wagner, Albert L.
Wagner, Brian
Wagner, Greg
Wagner, Louis E.
Wagner, Rodney
Wald, Eric
Wakefield, David
Walker, Charles
Walker, Frank E.
Walko, Ronnie
Wallace, Jeff
Wallick, William Clyde
Walters, Don
Walters, Thomas
Waltz, Harold V.
Walworth, Jerry
Warm, Reeves
Warner, Jeffrey A.
Warner, Michael
Warner, Scott
Warren, Thomas D.
Warther, Martin
Wassem, H. Max
Watson, Joe A.
Watt, George Richard
Watts, Frederick G.
Watts, Jack
Watts, Tommy
Weals, Robert
Weaver, Daniel
Weaver, Thomas
Weaver, William
Weber, Craig
Weber, Daniel R.
Weber, Eugene
Weber, Glenn
Weber, Richard J.
Weber, T. Wilkins
Webster, John
Weekley, Fred
Wehner, Charles F.
Weider, Lee
Weider, Lew
Weiford, Winford
Weigand, James J. Jr.
Weigand, Robert S.
Welmer, Gene
Welner, Edward
Welsburn, James
Wells, Barry F.
Wells, Kenneth
Welshenbaugh, Ed A.
Weltman, Jeffrey H.
Welty, Philip Clair
Wentzel, Robert
West, David
Weston, Robert
Weyand, John
Wheatcraft, Dean
Wheeler, Michael

White, J. Paul
White, John Paul
White, Kurt L.
White, Robbie
White, Wilfred Jr.
Whitehouse, Richard
Whitlock, Mark
Whitmer, David N.
Whitmer, Floyd
Whitmer, James M.
Wiese, Edward
Wiese, John
Welse, John E.
Wig, Christian C.
Wig, Thomas W.
Wiggins, Richard A.
Wilcoxon, Victor
Wilcoxon, James
Wilcoxon, Ray J.
Wilcoxon, Robert
Wild, William
Wilder, Richard
Wiley, Jeff
Wilgus, John
Wilgus, John P.
Wilgus, Larry E.
Wilgus, Thomas A.
Wilhelm, Gary
Wilkin, Richard W.
Wilko, Jeff S.
Wilko, Samuel J.
Willen, Jon F.
Williams, David H.
Williams, Donald E. III
Williams, E. Lee
Williams, G. Tom
Williams, Jack
Williams, James
Williams, James H.
Williams, James H.
Williams, Jerry
Williams, Keith
Williams, Paul Luke
Williams, Robert
Williams, Roger
Williamson, James
Willoughby, Keith
Willoughby, Kevin
Willis, David R.
Willis, Edward Woods
Willis, George
Wilson, James A.
Wilson, Joseph L.
Wilson, Keith
Wilson, Michael
Wilson, Paul L.
Wilson, Richard A.
Wilson, Rick
Wilson, Robert
Wilson, Ronald Lee
Wilson, Scott
Wimer, Brad
Winchell, Donald
Wines, John
Wingenter, Richard
Winner, Charles
Winalow, Bruce A.
Winter, John
Winters, Craig Lee
Wise, Frank
Wise, Jeffrey R.
Wise, Kenneth L.
Wise, Robert
Wiseman, Paul

Withers, Donald L.
Witmer, Joseph
Witmer, Kenneth
Wittensholder, Chris
Witter, Richard
Woessner, Douglas
Woessner, Mark
Wohlert, Robert
Wolf, Steve C.
Wolfe, Thomas
Wolff, Colin
Wolfford, Michael D.
Woodring, William
Woods, Darrell
Woodside, Blair
Work, Mark
Wright, Tom A.
Wulff, Scott
Wyler, David C.
Wyman, Charles
Wynn, Kenneth E.
Wynne, Bayard
Yakley, Robert
Yannayon, David
Yannayon, William
Yarlan, Mike S.
Yarnell, Kevin D.
Yeager, Robert
Yeagley, Donald
Yeaman, Kenneth E.
Yenney, Fred
Yenny, Theodore
Yenny, Thomas F.
Yob, Mark
Yoder, Eric
Yoder, Robin L.
York, Cecil
Young, James
Young, John A.
Young, Martin
Youngman, Timothy
Yund, Bradley
Zadra, Anthony
Zaegel, John L.
Zahler, Douglas F.
Zahner, James
Zalser, Robert W.
Zarlila, Steven D.
Zavarelli, Anthony
Zawacky, Martin
Zearley, Clarence
Zechiel, Richard A.
Zellers, Richard
Ziegelhofer, James Michael
Zika, Harry
Zimmer, Dale
Zimmer, Harry
Zimmer, Jeff C.
Zimmerman, Mark R.
Zimmermann, Donald B.
Zink, James L.
Zimbar, Eugene Jr.
Zurber, Kevin
Zurher, Donald D.
Zutavern, Dale D.



DISTRICT AWARD OF MERIT

The Award of Merit is presented to District Scouters who have made a noteworthy contribution to Scouting in the District and who, through their effort and dedication, have helped leaders provide a quality program for youth.

DEAVER DISTRICT

James Bartlett
Martha Betz
Del Brown
Carl Buchanan
Ron Burlingame
Ed Collins
Joan Colmery
Richard Colmery
Richard Hawke
Leonard Hegnauer
Bernard F. Henrich
Karl Hermann
Jack Hisey
Joan Huff
Wilfred Huff
Dr. Cy Jackson
James McKean

Robert Pinkerton
Leland Prince
James Roach
Howard Rubin
Homer Ruppert
Don Schwabenberg
Robert V. Sick
James D. Sieber
John Sigler
Shirley K. Singer
Ray Skipper
Raymond Studer
Ralph Toalston
Ludlow Tracy
Charles Unger
Ken Wilder
Richard Yoder

HOOVER DISTRICT

Robert Angione
Don Bair
Mary Jo Boettler
Robert DeMarco
Stan Gabrys
Betty Haveter
Dave Herritt
Don Judisch
Jim Kaiser
William Lawrence
John Long

George Merrill
Bill Peters
Roger Ricker
Rich Scopelito
Othella Smith
George "Bud" Sponseller
Phil Stahler
Richard Stratton
Jim Volzer
Joan Wackerly

KILLBUCK DISTRICT

Doris Bucher
Bill Deviney
Don Ellshoff
Cal Frye
Dotty Frye
Bruce Gauch
Kay Gauch
Brian Jones

Lefty Miller
Tom Pittenger
Jim Taggart
Sally Turpin
Dave Van Doren
Clyde Webb
Roger Wells

NETAWOTWES DISTRICT

Verle Baker
Robert Brown
Howard Byers
John Campbell
Phyllis Crona
Dominic Farchill

Harlan Fisher
Doc Flanagan
John Friend
Carl Fry
John Gapp
Bob Horger

Steve Hottinger
K. James Jones
Conrad Ray Landis
Duanne Laughlin
Don Levengood
Bill Murray

WAPAKONACHEE DISTRICT

Joseph Boyce
Bill Boyer
Robert A. Brown
Dick Dohrman
Carl Fuchs
Dr. Lynn Heldreth
Dick Jones
Gary Lautzenheiser
Harry Moore

Richard Mohr
Judy Neimans
Rev. J. William Peach
Randy Ramsey
Dick Robart
Nancy Steffy
David Van Swearingen
Stan Vecchi
Sam Zarilla

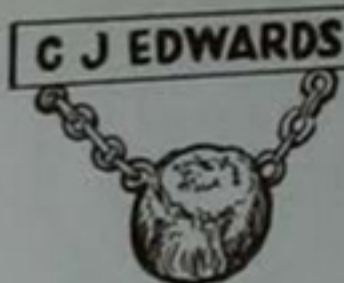
WESTARK DISTRICT

Jim Aeschlimann
John Barickman
Elmer Barr
Kay Barr
Howard Bennett
Karl Berens
Esther Berlyoung
John Carnes
Larry Casapini
Bob Chapman
Irene Dudley
Bob Gerber
Paul Grabill
Donald Henry
H. Charles Hess, Jr.
Robert Isner
Bernie Keffler
Dave Keller
Dale Kincaid
Starling MacMillan
Jayne Mann
Richard Matheny
Donald Merrill

Joanne Merrill
Dave Moledor
John Muhlbach
Ron Palmer
Jim Phelps
Linda Pratt
Dick Rabel
Larry Rollins
Pat Smith
Calvin Streb
Joanne Streb
Sharon Stutz
Bill Sundheimer
Marjorie Thewes
Raymond Thewes
Andy Tormasi
Sue Tormasi
Dick Urbanek
Al Verrilli
John Wills
Dieter Wolff
Roger Woodall

Ackley, Ron Jr. 1970
Albrecht, Kirk T. 1973
Allen, Elmer L. 1970
Allen, Jimmy M. 1969
Allen, Robert A. 1963
Andrews, Christopher 1976
Andrews, Stephan 1977
Arnold, Barry 1971
Bacon, Sam Sr. 1969
Baldwin, Clinton H. 1964
Ballentine, Robert C. 1968
Ballentine, Russell C. 1967
Barickman, John G. 1967
Barnes, Gary N. 1971
Barr, Elmer 1977
Bartlett, James 1972
Bauman, Robert Jr. 1969
Bauman, Robert, Sr. 1976
Bauman, Timothy M. 1970
Bebout, Brad C. 1970
Beck, James G. 1966
Belden, Denny 1963
Benedict, Randy 1974
Berlyoung, Dan L. 1981
Berlyoung, W. Scott 1980
Bernier, Ken 1973
Bernier, Robert E. 1969
Bernier, William P. 1970
Booth, Deane 1964
Booth, Douglas 1965
Borden, Tom 1962
Bowersox, Brad 1978
Brechtbuhler, Gary D. 1966
Brechtbuhler, James 1975
Brechtbuhler, Wayne 1974
Broad, Rex N. 1971
Broad, Virgil 1971
Brown, Al 1981
Browning, Greg 1977
Bunting, Henry S. 1964
Bushong, Keith 1960
Caldwell, Charles J. 1965
Caldwell, John C. 1966
Cannane, David 1976
Capp, Raymond T. 1970
Capper, Lester 1973
Carlson, Charles Jr. 1970
Carmany, Joel 1964
Carmany, Robert E. 1965
Carter, Bruce 1973
Cassler, James 1978
Chandler, Scott 1967
Clark, Brian 1964
Claus, David 1976
Collins, Edward Sr. 1978
Conkle, Darrel 1970
Cornett, Steve D. 1968
Crawford, Allen 1962
Crowl, Jeff 1978
Davidson, Chip E. 1981
Davidson, Ross 1968
DeHoff, Dennis 1973
Denayer, Frank 1968
Denayer, John 1966
Denayer, Pierre 1965
Denayer, Steve 1971
Dennis, David 1976
Deterich, David 1961
Dickes, Tim C. 1981
Dieringer, Gregg 1977
Dodge, John 1979
Duplain, Tom 1968
Durell, David 1973
Dysle, David 1979
Edie, Rick 1977
Edwards, Charles J. 1974
Effinger, John 1971
Emerick, Ronald L. 1963
Enold, Ernest 1973
Evans, Dennis 1970
Evans, James 1970
Evans, John R. 1970
Fisher, Robin D. 1967
Flanagan, Ken 1974
Forney, Raymond 1973
Freedman, Mickey 1963
Friedrichsen, James 1962
Garber, Joseph 1970
Gaut, Marquis 1970
Glazier, Jack Harold 1966
Gray, Frederick M. 1970
Grayson, Dave 1962
Green, Jeff 1978
Greene, Mike 1974
Greenham, Robert K. 1969
Greenham, Robert L. 1968
Hahn, Randall L. 1968
Hahn, Robert 1962
Hahn, Robert C. Jr. 1970
Harblson, Kent 1961
Hartsock, Jim 1963
Hartsock, John R. 1969
Hartsock, William H. 1968
Haymond, Roger 1964
Hegnauer, Leonard Y. 1971
Herman, Karl 1978
Herritt, David R. 1967
Hess, Chuck Jr. 1975
Hisey, Jack 1975
Hisey, Steve 1974
Hobbs, Fred 1972
Horrisberger, Russell 1961
Hostetler, Larry D. 1959
Hughson, David N. 1966
Indorf, Keith 1977
Isher, Robert C. Sr. 1970
Jackson, Rollo B. 1969
Jedel, Billy 1962
Jones, James K. 1981
Jones, Randy 1979
Judisch, Don 1974
Kalkman, J. Randolph 1968
Keffler, B. J. 1964
Kelley, Allan N. 1971
Kelly, Earl L. 1971
Koch, Don 1973
Koller, Leo C. 1968
Kramer, Mark 1965
Kramer, Marvin 1967
Krill, Dave 1975
Lautzenheiser, James 1966
Lautzenheiser, Thomas 1967
Lawrence, William R. 1965
Lippert, Rodney E. 1969
Locker, Clyde 1969

Macy, Joseph E. 1960
Marchino, Anthony E. 1967
Matson, John 1976
Maurer, Ernest L. 1962
McCarthy, William 1961
McClurg, Alan L. 1970
McGlynn, Thomas L. 1971
McKean, James W. 1971
McKean, Mark J. 1971
Merryman, George 1970
Metzger, Bruce 1977
Metzger, Gene 1972
Meyers, John F. 1966
Miller, Bruce 1972
Miller, Dan 1978
Mohler, Greg 1977
Moore, Ray C. Jr. 1970
Moore, Ray C. 1969
Murphy, Tom 1962
Oberlin, G. Kenneth 1966
O'Brien, Kevin 1976
O'Loughlin, Dan 1973
O'Loughlin, William 1972
Palmer, Ron 1974
Paul, John 1964
Pikna, Richard C. 1970
Pikulik, Paul 1979
Pikulik, Ron 1980
Pinkerton, Robert 1969
Potts, Richard A. 1959
Ricker, Roger 1976
Rilla, C. Stuart 1956
Risser, Greg 1972
Reese, Dale 1975
Robart, Richard 1980
Robb, Kenneth 1973
Robinson, W. F. W. 1964
Roethlisberger, Jon 1978
Rubin, Howard S. Jr. 1964
Rupert, Homer C. 1966
Ryplen, David 1977
Scalambrino, Charles 1970
Scalia, James 1981
Scott, Gerald 1977
Schario, Bernard 1964
Schario, Christopher 1957
Schario, Gregory 1955
Sees, Forest N. 1964
Senecal, William 1976
Simon, Frank 1963
Simonson, Donald W. 1960
Skipper, Mike 1972
Skipper, Ray Jr. 1978
Smith, Clarence 1965
Smith, Leonard 1970
Smith, Ralph D. 1960
Snyder, Paul D. 1967
Spees, Russell 1981
Spies, Dan 1974
Staugh, Bill Jr. 1974
Stewart, William D.G. 1963
Stinson, Joseph C. R. 1971
Stinson, Mark 1972
Stockdale, David C. 1969
Strasavich, Vincent J. 1959
Stratton, Richard 1972
Surbey, G. Dale 1969
Swanson, Terry 1963
Swihart, Pat 1966
Swihart, Raymond T. 1969
Thomas, Harold D. 1977
Toalston, Clifford 1970
Toalston, Daniel P. 1971
Toalston, Paul E. 1966
Toalston, Ralph E. 1961
Trubey, Paul P. 1973
Unger, Charles 1969
Unger, John T. 1973
Van Fossan, James 1974
Velovitch, Joe 1976
Verrilli, Skip 1959
Vincent, Roger D. 1975
Wilder, Kenneth 1975
Wilder, Steve 1976
Wilkin, Richard 1970
Wiseman, Paul Jr. 1980
Wiseman, Richard C. 1970
Witmer, Maurice 1981



Council Citation For Outstanding Service

Canton McKinley Council
Allen, Robert 1959
Atkinson, Russell R. 1959
Carlisle, John D. 1956
Campbell, S. W. 1954
Deaver, George M. 1959
Doil, Herbert G. 1957
English, William E. 1955
Freckler, Francis W. 1954
Grosenbaugh, Louis 1956
Hershey, William I. 1957
Holsing, Paul H. 1953
Hoover, Frank G. 1957
Hoover, Joseph S. 1957
Luntz, Robert 1951
McLinden, James 1959
Pence, Robert 1959
Richards, Tom 1955
Schmidt, K. 1951
Senhauser, J. R. 1952
Souers, Loren 1953
Taylor, Fred C. 1959
Tunelius, Edgar 1954
With, T. E. "Pete" 1954
Wolfe, Arthur E. 1956
Wolfe, A. A. 1952

Silver Buckeye Award For Outstanding Service to Council Camping Program

Massillon-Buckeye Council
Angerman, Dr. Walter 1953
Bowen, John 1951
Dietz, Ira E. 1950
Edwards, Charles J. 1954
Harper, Royden R. 1957
Hunsinger, Atlee C. 1955
Kress, Roy 1956
Myers, D. C. 1952
Buckeye-Canton Council
Angler, Russell J. 1959
Boerner, H. A. "Cap" 1962
Creal, C. E. 1961
Gates, R. A. 1960
Herrick, R. 1962
Hershey, William I. 1961
McLinden, James I. 1963
Taylor, Russell 1959
Wolfe, A. A. 1963
Zeigman, Ray 1963



VETERAN SCOUTERS

55 Years Service
Baldwin, H. Clinton 1980
Hunter, Wilbur 1980
Mellon, Major William 1981
Moorehead, William C. 1981
Oberlin, G. Kenneth 1980
Wallace, R. Leonard 1980
50 Years Service
Atwater, David 1979
Conkle, Darrell 1978
Hansen, Grant 1970
Koenreich, A. S. 1979
Rainsberger, Richard 1979
Riley, C. L. 1974
Rudisill, Walter 1961
Sheehan, Dr. Earl 1978
Wernel, Ned 1978
Wilcoxson, Raymond 1981

Big Horn Award

The Big Horn Award is awarded to Explorers and Advisors for distinguished service to Exploring. The Silver Big Horn is awarded for service on the Area or Region level, the Gold Big Horn for outstanding achievement, and the Bronze Big Horn for service on the Unit or Council level.

Conrad, Gregory L. 1980
McCoy, E. Jason 1980



The Vigil Honor of the Order of the Arrow

The Vigil is the highest honor that the Order of the Arrow can bestow upon its members for service to the lodge and the local council. The Vigil Honor is a high mark of distinction and recognition reserved for those Scouts, Explorer and Scouter members of the Order who by reason of exceptional service, personal effort, and unselfish interest have made distinctive contribution beyond the immediate responsibilities of their position or office to the local lodge, the Order of the Arrow, Scouting or the Scout Camps.



High Adventure Wilderness Survival Training

The National Council of the BSA occasionally offers advanced wilderness survival training to a select few Scouts. Three Buckeye Council Scouts have been so trained.

Albrecht, Kirk T. (Philmont - Kit Carson Men)	1974
Andrews, Chris (Philmont - Kit Carson Men)	1975
Dieringer, Gregg (Philmont - Rayado Men)	1976



Council Presidents

The Council President, as the elected chief executive officer of the council and the top volunteer leader, gives leadership to the establishment of effective operation of Scouting consistent with the Charter and Bylaws of the Boy Scouts of America and provisions of governing documents of the local council. The Council President serves as chairman at meetings of the council body, Council Executive Board and the Council Executive Committee. The Council President is an administrator and personnel man. He recruits men to council leadership, fires their enthusiasm, and welds individuals into a strong working team. The Council President has a deep sense of dedication to the purposes of Scouting and the achievement of objectives and for the financial stability and growth of the council.

Alliance Council			
Cox, C. H.	1925-26	Turkle, Edgar H.	1924
Tolerton, H. D.	1923		

Tuscarawas County Council	
Graver, G. A.	1920-21

Wayne County Council			
Boles, L. C.	1920	Gerlach, Col. F. C.	1920-25
Dickason, Donald	1975		

Massillon Buckeye Council:			
Albrecht, E. R.	1921	Brown, Terry	1936-37
Angerman, C. W.	1941-48	Dangler, J. R.	1918-19
Beamer, L. V.	1926-31	Griffiths, Septimus H.	1921
Belner, Charles F.	1922-23	Hall, Robert H.	1955-56
Bissell, M. R.	1920	Heggem, C. R.	1948-49

Hunsinger, Atlee C.	1957-58	Snyder, W. E.	1938
Kemp, L. P.	1939	Stewart, Paul R.	1927
Mertes, J. Fred	1950-51	Wallace, R. M.	1940
Mollet, Samuel	1924-25	Whitman, C. H.	1932-34
Myers, John R.	1926	Zepp, Herman	1935
Smith, L. B.	1952-54		

Canton McKinley Council:

Delp, Irwin W.	1947-48	Roemer, Henry	1923-24
Dickason, Donald E.	1940-42	Schmidt, Karl F.	1945-46
English, William P.	1921	Sheehan, Dr. Earl M.	1951-53
Fawcett, Ralph M.	1949-50	Souers, Loren E., Sr.	1938-39
Hiner, Guy C.	1921-22	Souers, Loren E., Jr.	1954-56
Hoover, Frank G.	1925-37	With, T. E.	1957-58
Leavenworth, Dr. L.	1942-44		

Canton-Buckeye Council

Belden, Paul B., Jr.	1962-64	Myers, C. Bernard	1964-68
George, Dr. Craig	1971-73	Queen, David	1981-82
Hansinger, Atlee C.	1958-60	Seanor, George	1976-77
Luntz, Robert	1968-70	Welty, Stanley R.	1960-62
	1974-75	Wilson, William K.	1978-80



Council Scout Commissioners

The Council Scout Commissioner is the "quality control" officer of the council.

Alliance Council	
Metcalf, C. A.	1923-26

Tuscarawas County Council	
Mellvalne, C. L.	1920-21

Wayne County Council	
Boles, L. C.	1920-

Massillon-Buckeye Council			
Bissell, M. R.	1919	Marshall, R. E.	1927
Boerner, Harold A.	1944-48	Mertes, J. Fred	1944
Brown, Terry W.	1927-35	Miller, Warren P.	1920-21
Doll, Herbert G.	1948-58	Shatterly, C. L.	1927
Donaldson, Rev. C. H.	1923	Stewart, Paul R.	1924-26
Emery, Luther	1940-43	Ulrich, A. A.	1936-39
Kuhn, P. A.	1922		

Canton McKinley Council			
English, William P.	1921-50	Pappenhagen, Dr. L.	1953-58
Hiner, Gary C.	1921	Stewart, William J.	1951-52

Canton-Buckeye Council			
Creal, C. E.	1967-71	Pappenhagen, Dr. L.	1958-67
Dohrman, Richard	1977-80	Rownd, Wilson	1981-82
Moyer, Dr. Roger	1972-74		

Council Treasurers

The Council Treasurer is responsible for receiving and holding for disbursement all council funds. He has a close working relationship with the Council Executive. He assures that adequate accounting systems are used, that reports on the state of the treasury are made at meetings of the Council Executive Board, that accounts are audited annually and reports prepared, and, in general, makes certain the council fiscal operations are in proper working order.

Alliance Council			
Boyd, John B.	1925-27	Weghorst, W. E.	1923-24

Tuscarawas County Council	
Harris, A. J.	1920-22

Wayne County Council			
McClarran, Harry L.	1922-23	Mohn, Dr.	1925

Massillon-Buckeye Council			
Albrecht, E. R.	1918-19	Patton, A. E.	1942-51
Ashbolt, L. F.	1932-41	Sohner, J. G.	1923-31
Jackson, J. S.	1922	Waltz, Albert	1921-22
Kemp, L. P.	1952-58		

Canton-McKinley Council			
Baer, Leonard A.	1927-33	Kenney, J. H.	1921-26
Hunter, Wilbur D.	1945-58	Parker, C. J.	1934-44

Canton-Buckeye Council			
Crossdalle, Richard E., Jr.	1971-76	Hunter, Wilbur D.	1958-63
Egan, Richard J.	1981-82	Kellin, Gordon	1978-79
English, William P.	1963-70	Kost, Peter	1977, 1980

Council Scout Executives

The Council Executive is commissioned by Boy Scouts of America, selected by the Council Executive Board, and serves under their directors in accordance with governing documents. He is the Council Secretary and Executive Secretary for all the council committees. He appoints and supervises all employees of the council subject to the approval of and under the direction of the Council Executive Board. He recognizes and is committed to the predominant and vital role of volunteer Scouters at all levels in fulfillment of their responsibilities. He maintains standards and continuity in the operation and administration of the Scouting organization and its program.

Tuscarawas County Council	
Ferguson, A. H.	1920-22
Money, Herbert	1925-27

Wayne County Council	
Liebach, Richard O.	1921-27

Massillon Buckeye Council			
Holerman, Robert	1918-21	Rila, C. Stuart	1944-58
Preyer, Charles	1942-43	Robinson, Ira R.	1921-42

Canton McKinley Council			
Adams, Seldon C.	1921-22	Macy, Joseph	1957-58
Deaver, George M.	1919-20, 1923-49	Unkefer, Dudley F.	1949-57

Canton Buckeye Council

Gribble, Charles	1981-	Mansley, Clifford D.	1974-81
Macy, Joseph	1958-67	Ryall, William	1967-74



Council Executive Board and Council Advisory Board Members

The Council Executive Board is the elected governing body of the council territory, empowered by the council body to act in its stead. It takes action to achieve the purposes of the local council. It establishes the council program and carries out the resolutions, policies and activities called for by the council body. It determines policy within the council territory. The Council Advisory Board consists of persons who are unable to devote time to Scouting on a regular basis, but will serve on special assignments with approval of the Executive Board.

Alliance Council			
Bearmore, C. R.	1926	McCallum, Rev. W. C.	1923-26
Boyd, John D.	1923-26	McCoy, W. B.	1923-24
Coppock, R. S.	1925-26	Metcalf, C. A.	1923-26
Cox, C. H.	1925-26	Scheeburger	1923-24
Davis, D. D.	1923-26	Schultz, Walter	1925
Gedder, W. J.	1923-24	Silver, E. B.	1923-26
Gelty, Harry	1923-24	Stanton, B. F.	1923
Grar, G. E.	1923	Tolerton, H. D.	1923
Irwin, G. W.	1923-24	Turkle, Edgar H.	1923-24
Jones, E. B.	1925	Weghorst, W. E.	1923-24
Kochil, Adolph	1923		

Tuscarawas County Council			
Bair, F. G.	1921	Kratz, J. A.	1920
Barthelmek, Charles	1920	Leiser, Charles	1921
Clark, H. G.	1920	Mauer, John	1920-21
Cummings, Arthur	1921	McKeown, E. F.	1920
Davis, Dr. E. C.	1920	Mellvalne, C. L.	1920-21
Dillehay, Harry	1920	Miller, E. J.	1920
Dunn, P. J.	1920-21	Miller, H. C.	1921
Flynn, Rev. V. G.	1920-21	Myers, W. C.	1920
Garver, G. A.	1921	Roser, C. W.	1921
Ginty, Frank	1920-21	Schwab, Frank	1920
Harlow, H. H.	1920	Spidell, John	1920
Harris, A. J.	1920-21	Trubey, Dr.	1920
Heintzleman, Charles	1921	Walsh, J. J.	1921
Jackson, J. S.	1920-21	Winmar, Fred	1920
Kaden, J. M.	1920	Zeller, Rev.	1920
Keppler, Thurman	1920		

Wayne County Council			
Allis, C. L.	1920	Beazell, F. R.	1920-23
Aubie, Perry	1922	Boles, L. C.	1920
Aylesworth, L. Z.	1920	Craig, Supt.	1920
Barnard, William L.	1922	Critchfield, Judge L. R.	1920-22
Baumgardner, Supt. G. V.	1921-23	Curry, W. R.	1920

Dickason, Donald 1924-25
 Dix, E. C. 1920-25
 Fisher, Mayor G. A. 1920
 Freeland, Herman 1920-25
 Gerlach, Col. F. C. 1920-25
 Harman, J. T. 1922
 Heebsh, William G. 1922-23
 Hunsicker, T. C. 1920
 Irwin, Dr. George 1922-25
 Keeler, J. V. 1920
 Lemp, Prof. Martin 1922-24
 Maurer, Prof. G. C. 1920-25
 McClarran, Harry 1922-25
 Mills, W. H. 1920
 Mohn, Dr. 1925
 Moore, Rev. 1920
 Overholt, J. D. 1920

Massillon Buckeye Council:

Ackerman, Louis A. 1925-26
 Adams, William 1953-56
 Agler, Russell J. 1957-58
 Albrecht, E. R. 1918-21
 Alpers, Rev. M. J. 1943-45
 Anderson, R. W. 1951-56
 Andrews, John F. 1956-58
 Angerman, C. W. 1931-58
 Angerman, Dr. Robert 1951-54
 Anderman, Dr. Walter 1948-58
 Anthony, Arthur H., Jr. 1939-40
 Archibald, Ronald J. 1958
 Arnold, C. L. 1923, 1926
 Ashbaugh, W. H. 1928
 Ashbolt, Lionel F. 1932-46
 Baatz, C. L. 1918-37
 Baldauf, A. M. 1925
 Bamberger, O. A. 1953-58
 Bammerlin, Paul 1923
 Barnes, Earl H. 1923
 Barton, Dr. William A. 1937-53
 Bauman, Ralph E. 1933-35
 Beamer, L. V. 1918-45
 Belner, Charles F. 1921-24
 Bell, Dr. H. W. 1918-19
 Berg, Ira 1935-36;
 1945-46

Berkenstock, Rev. Paul 1945-46
 Bickel, J. A. 1925-26
 Blinford, O. F. 1921-22
 Bird, LaRue 1929-32
 Bissell, Maurice R. 1918-24;
 1927

Blank, W. Arnold 1953-58
 Boerner, Harold A. 1928-57
 Bond, George 1946
 Bordner, Perry J. 1930-31
 Brenner, John 1945-54
 Broadhurst, Albert 1928

Brown, H. C. 1924-25
 Brown, Terry W. 1923-38
 Bush, Ralph R. 1935-36
 Carr, G. F. 1920
 Casey, Rev. M. J. 1926
 Ceckler, Frank 1941-44
 Chase, Charles W. 1941-42
 Chandler, Eastman A. 1950-58
 Christman, N. G. 1934
 Cleaver, Howard 1951-54
 Collier, R. G. 1923

Paumier, Emil 1920
 Pfouts, R. A. 1920
 Platter, Rev. Robert I. 1920
 Rahl, James 1922
 Richard, Guy 1923
 Rhodes, Louis 1920
 Roulson, C. R. 1920
 Schantz, O. A. 1922
 Schwartz, George J. 1920
 Shook, H. A. 1920
 Smith, William A. 1922
 Snavely, Rev. F. H. 1920
 Speelman, J. S. 1920
 Wallis, Dr. R. C. 1920
 Weaver, A. T. 1920
 Williams, A. R. 1920
 Wooddall, L. A. 1922

Cooke, E. B. 1928
 Cowlin, E. D. 1931
 Cox, C. H. 1929
 Cramer, William H. 1921
 Crawford, W. H. 1930
 Croxton, Herbert 1930-42
 Dalsky, H. A. 1924-28
 Dangler, J. R. 1918-21
 Davis, Thomas C. 1930
 Dawson, W. A. 1930
 DeArment, Dr. L. L. 1934
 Dickason, Donald E. 1928
 Dietrich, 1950
 Dietz, Ira 1935-53
 Digel, Rev. J. E. 1926
 Doll, Herbert G. 1948-57
 Donahue, 1918-19
 Donaldson, Rev. C. H. 1922-23
 Edgar, S. G. 1923; 1930
 Elliot, J. K. 1920
 Elliot, William J. 1923-24
 Ellsworth, Rev. Robert C. 1926
 Emerman, Herman J. 1921-23
 Emery, Luther 1940-44
 Engle, Rev. E. E. 1926
 Everhard, M. M. 1920
 Farkas, 1951-52
 Fenton, Charles 1950-52

Foss, 1928
 Gates, Edwin 1923-26; 1933-46
 Gates, Fred 1933-46
 Gensemer, D. D. 1930
 Gibbons, Samuel 1953-58
 Gilmore, Dr. Paul E. 1935-40
 Girdler, Thomas II 1956-58
 Gleitsman, E. H. 1921
 Goll, J. Edward 1952-56
 Goodman, R. R. 1953-58
 Gordon, Charles 1921;
 1925-26; 1928

Gorrell, H. R. 1924-30
 Grant, Sheldon 1957-58
 Griffiths, E. E. 1932-37
 Griffiths, F. J. 1918-21
 Griffiths, Septimus H. 1920-21
 Gregg, 1928
 Haag, C. C. 1932
 Hall, Robert H. 1945-58
 Hammersmith, A. A. 1918-19
 Harig, Edmund J. 1936-38;
 1955-58

Harrison, F. G. 1918-19
 Hassel, Rev. N. A. 1926
 Hax, Rev. F. B. 1920; 1926
 Heggem, Chalmer R. 1922-58
 Hemperly, W. E. N. 1924
 Hess, Charles B. (Rev.) 1936-40
 Hess, Charles K. 1944
 Hess, Frank 1923-26
 Hess, Gordon F. 1923
 Hess, H. Charles 1945-46
 Hess, R. R. 1918-20
 Hicks, Robert 1954-58
 Hoffman, Elmer H. 1933-38
 Hoobler, Vern 1947-52
 Hostetler, C. J. 1923
 Hostetler, M. D. 1936-58

Howells, George 1954-57
 Huey, Guy 1957-58
 Huesman, F. L. 1935
 Hunsinger, Atlee C. 1953-58
 Hyde, Dr. A. G. 1927-30
 Hyde, O. J. 1948-53
 Hunt, P. L. 1918-19
 Inman, A. W. 1922-45
 Johns, J. Edward 1926-29
 Kaley, A. W. 1924-26
 Kaniner, Albert 1956-57
 Keen, Earl 1923
 Keen, William 1942
 Kemp, Arthur A. 1952-56
 Kemp, L. P. 1934-57
 Kendal, E. L. 1935-36
 King, Charles G. 1918-19
 Kirk, Rev. R. H. 1926
 Krynock, George A. 1956-57
 Kuhn, Perry A. 1922-23
 Lafferty, William 1947-50
 Lambrou, L. P. 1936
 Layton, C. M. 1927-31
 Lester, J. G. 1930-42
 Longworth, Howard 1946
 Loomis, E. A. 1945-53
 Lord, E. B. 1918-19
 Lord, Veryl 1945
 Maier, Franklin L. 1933-38
 Mansfield, Rev. J. E. 1942-46
 Marshall, R. S. 1925-26
 Mathew, Angus 1945-58
 McConaughy, Perry 1918-19
 McConaughy, E. P. 1930
 McConnell, John M. 1938-49
 McCormick, James E. 1932-53
 McDonell, Edward A. 1953-58
 McHanon, Raymond J. 1940
 McLain, C. P. L. 1918-21
 McLain, H. L. 1918-19
 McLain, John 1918-19
 Meek, C. H. 1918-21
 Meek, Hershey 1925-26
 Melnhart, James 1931
 Mertes, J. Fred 1942-53
 Merwin, E. C. 1918-20
 Millar, Rev. James 1956-57
 Miller, C. T. 1947-58
 Miller, Warren P. 1921-22
 Miller, 1928
 Mollet, Nicholas 1918-20

Mollet, Samuel 1921-27
 Moyer, M. 1930
 Myers, D. C. 1945-57
 Myers, John R. 1925-26
 Myers, Ray G. 1933-35
 Oakes, Rev. H. F. 1926
 Oberlin, Ralph, Jr. 1957-59
 O'Neill, J. A. 1929-30
 Orwick, H. R. 1930
 Patten, A. E. 1941-51
 Paulson, Dr. Paul A. 1937-45
 Paulson, Paul E. 1954-55
 Paulson, William 1954-57
 Pease, W. W. 1924-27
 Pietzcker, W. 1930
 Pinis, G. J. 1930
 Polhamis, Rev. William 1922
 Portman, F. O. 1930-34
 Poulson, Rev. Fred F. 1926
 Proebstle, L. J. 1958-59
 Paul, Arthur 1923
 Pringle, Rev. J. 1926
 Rader, Dr. J. F. 1929-32
 Robertson, W. M. 1941-59
 Russell, C. M. 1918-19
 Scott, Dr. Marie E. 1933-38
 Seaman, Ralph O. 1930
 Secrest, Rev. Paul E. 1926
 Selfert, Arthur J. 1953-55
 Seilon, T. E. 1920-21
 Shaldnagle, J. A., Jr. 1937-56
 Sharr, Phillip 1945
 Shattuck, Albert L. 1926-27
 Sheers, G. B. 1935-36
 Show, Dr. O. W. 1932-53
 Sick, Frank 1918-19
 Siffert, Frank 1918-19, 1922
 Smith, Dr. Barton E. 1937-50
 Smith, E. K. 1933-53
 Smith, L. B. 1933-59
 Smith, Robert 1953-54
 Snyder, Floyd 1918-19
 Snyder, Wallace E. 1930-42
 Sohner, Jesse G. 1923-32
 Sorg, Oliver J. 1931-34

Sparks, W. R. 1935
 Spuhler, Clarence P. 1924-30;
 1947-54
 Stalker, Rev. John 1918-19;
 1926
 Stewart, C. W. 1921
 Stewart, Elmer E. 1953-58
 Stewart, Dr. James V. 1931-40
 Stewart, Paul R. 1923-28
 Strong, Lester E. 1923
 Stuart, C. E. 1922, 1930
 Stuber, Rev. George 1920
 Swanson, Charles E. 1922-26
 Sweeney, Rev. D. J. 1936
 Taggart, F. F. 1918-19
 Taggart, T. I. 1930
 Tannehill, J. C. 1932
 Thomas, Brother 1934
 Tissot, E. C. 1935-36
 Ulrich, A. A. 1933-56

Underwood, Dr. G. 1936-53
 Wagner, Dr. H. F. 1923
 Wallace, Robert M. 1930-47
 Waltz, Albert J. 1921-22, 1930
 Warfield, James E. 1954-58
 Weber, Randall 1955-58
 Weeks, C. P., Jr. 1923
 Weirich, Earnest E. 1923;
 1935-43
 Weisgarber, Warren 1947-58
 Welker, W. M. 1923
 Wenger, Dr. G. N. 1924-28

Canton-McKinley Council
 Abbott, H. M. 1936
 Adkins, Ray 1950
 Aherns, Ed 1955-57
 Alles, C. L. 1921
 Anthes, Dr. B. V. 1951-53
 Arbaugh, A. B. 1929-35
 Artzner, Joseph 1955
 Ashton, John H. 1947
 Atkinson, Russell R. 1956-58
 Baer, Leonard A. 1926-34
 Balough, Charles, Jr. 1956-57
 Banfill, C. A. 1955-58
 Barth, Paul 1952-53
 Belden, Paul B. Jr. 1947-58
 Bernower, Phil A. 1923
 Boyd, Dale 1954
 Brennenman, S. R. 1940
 Brock, O. R. 1939
 Brown, Foster 1957-58
 Brown, Terry 1949-51
 Buchanan, Ross 1932-34; 1939

Buchanan, W. Vern 1942; 1951
 Buchman, Amos 1935; 1955-58
 Buehler, Ralph 1954-55
 Bushnell, T. H. 1939
 Buxton, Rev. Eugene 1949-55
 Cathon, J. D. 1922
 Christian, Richard, Jr. 1953-58
 Cope, Frank F. 1939; 1956
 Cox, Earl 1942
 Croskey, Rae S. 1940-43; 1950-53

Crouch, Merritt 1955
 Curran, Gordon C. 1949
 Davis, L. V. 1931
 Davis, Robert 1941
 Deaver, George M. 1956-58
 Delp, Irwin W. 1929-51
 Deuble, W. C. 1958
 Dickason, Donald E. 1937-42
 Duryee, Gerald F. 1946-55
 Edwards, Dr. William Don 1950-52

Elliott, H. Palmer 1948; 1952-58
 English, William P. 1921-58
 Fabens, A. L. 1930-34
 Fawcett, Charles 1944; 1947-50
 Fawcett, Ralph 1936-41; 1947-58

Whitman, C. H. 1930-58
 Widdoes, Carroll C. 1939-40
 Wilason, J. E. 1918-19
 Willard, B. B. 1925-26
 Williams, Howell 1945
 Williams, W. G. 1942
 Wilson, Joseph B. 1923
 Wolf, John A. 1930-40
 Yost, William K. 1938-39, 1943
 Young, Albert 1941-45
 Zepp, Herman S. 1935-58
 Zwer, David J. 1954-58

Findlay, Ted H. 1941-43
 Finzer, Edward G. 1952-54
 Fisher, C. L. 1938-40
 Fisher, Jack 1955-56
 Fleming, William F. 1947-58
 Ford, Dr. Earl W. 1939-44
 Frecker, F. W. 1947-58
 Fritz, Dr. W. A. 1931
 Fulmer, Howard 1956
 Galehouse, Fred 1957-58
 Gelb, A. L. 1933-37
 Geiger, F. P. 1930
 George, Rev. Ray E. 1951; 1955
 Gertach, Col. F. C. 1931
 Gluck, A. F. 1940
 Gnav, P. L. 1929-42
 Gould, Howard 1958
 Graff, Glen L. 1953-58
 Gray, Harry 1958
 Grouff, Edgar 1939
 Hahn, Ted M. 1948-52
 Harrison, Ray 1939
 Hart, Charles 1936-39; 1954
 Hartwell, Dr. Carl S. 1926-51
 Hazen, Kenneth M. 1951-53
 Heindel, Richard 1957-58
 Henderson, Rev. Joseph E. 1941-42; 1947

Hershey, William I. 1954-58
 Hiner, Guy C. 1921-22
 Holland, E. E. 1929-31
 Hoover, Frank G. 1922-54
 Hoover, Rev. H. H. 1951-53
 Hoover, Joseph S. 1952-58
 Hoover, Richard S. 1949-53
 Hoover, W. Henry 1950-53
 Hope, Carl E. 1940
 Hunt, Dr. Charles 1950-52
 Hunter, Wilbur D. 1942; 1945-58
 Immler, J. B. 1931
 Irvin, George H. 1936-39
 Jaffe, Lewis L. 1952-54
 Jeffries, P. H. 1940
 Kardos, James E. 1949-52
 Kemmerer, Paul 1935-38
 Kenny, J. H. 1921-26
 Keppler, Homer 1936; 1946
 Kerr, E. S. 1928-31
 Kidwell, Edgar 1948
 Kindsvatter, Rev. 1946-48
 King, Howard D. 1951-52
 Klar, Richard 1953

Koenrich, A. S. 1941-52
 Kuemmerling, Karl K. 1934-58
 Langerbaugh, Edward 1931
 Leavengood, Mr. 1938
 Leavenworth, Dr. Loyal E. 1922-57
 Lemmon, Delmar C. 1937-39
 Lindberg, E. G. 1937-51
 Longworth, Robert 1954-55
 Loutzenheiser, A. E. 1941-46
 Luntz, Abe M. 1925-31
 Luntz, Robert 1944-58
 Malone, Frank 1956-57
 Mann, L. S. 1929
 Marsh, John 1940-46; 1950
 Marsh, Vic R. 1944-52
 Martinka, Paul 1954-56
 McCarley, C. E. 1958
 McClure, John T. 1950-54
 McKee, G. S. 1929
 McMaster, H. B. 1922
 Melbourne, George F. S. 1921-22
 Mehl, Luther 1955-56
 Mellon, Richard 1954
 Mitchell, Dr. William F. 1951-52

Mitchell, Dr. W. P. 1936-37
 Moreland, Jack 1936
 Moreland, Joseph 1950
 Mull, Lawrence E. 1942-58
 Myers, C. B. 1957-58
 Nash, Robert 1935-40
 Neipport, George 1953-54
 Neiswander, Clark R. 1941-44
 Oerter, L. H. 1933-35
 Oscar, A. L. 1921-28
 Overholt, K. F. 1931
 Palmer, C. E. 1936
 Palmer, Charles L. 1953-58
 Pappenhagen, Dr. Louis A. 1948-58
 Parker, C. J. 1928-51
 Parker, Lee 1957
 Parks, C. E. 1947
 Patterson, Frank 1940
 Quinn, John 1922-25
 Ramsayer, Ward 1946-51
 Rea, Richard 1950-52
 Ream, H. S. 1946
 Reeves, Paul 1954
 Rhies, Cecil 1951-52
 Rhodes, Robert 1953-55
 Rice, Jr. 1939
 Rice, Cooper 1954

Canton-Buckeye Council
 Agler, Russell J. 1958-61
 Akins, C. W. 1966-67
 Albrecht, Kirk T. 1975-77
 Allison, Dave 1978
 Andrews, Austin A. 1958-59; 1964-82
 Andrews, John F. 1958-61
 Andrews, Chris 1976-77
 Angerman, C. W. 1958-66
 Angerman, Dr. Walter 1958-60
 Archibald, R. J. 1958-60

Richards, Thomas 1952-58
 Riley, C. L. 1947-58
 Rodman, C. J. 1950-58
 Roemer, Henry A. 1923-26
 Romig, Rev. E. R. 1933-44
 Roth, Charles R. 1922-29
 Rudisill, Walter 1947
 Sackett, Bruce 1953-54
 Saltsman, I. K. 1940-41; 1946-51
 Salvage, Steve 1957-58
 Saxton, W. G. 1928-31
 Sayles, Arthur L. 1951-54
 Schmidt, Karl F. 1940-51
 Schantz, Bruce 1950-54
 Schauer, Tom 1954
 Schrieber, Robert 1954
 Schwab, Jerry 1958
 Sedleyer, Joseph 1936
 Segner, Albert 1955-58
 Senhauser, J. Robert 1951-58
 Seymour, Parker 1939-41
 Sheats, Ned C. 1950-54
 Sheehan, Dr. Earl M. 1935-58
 Shriner, Mr. 1940
 Simpson, Robert F. 1951-53
 Smith, Warren G. 1957-58
 Smutz, Earl 1938
 Souers, Loren E. 1929-58
 Souers, Loren E. Jr. 1952-58
 Staley, Harry 1933-37
 Stanton, Dr. B. F. 1945-52
 Staudt, R. Z. 1924-34
 Stechow, M. 1948-49
 Stewart, William J. 1949-52
 Stober, Charles 1923-24
 Taggart, David A. 1951-58
 Thurn, Marion L. 1928-34
 Toland, John 1949-52
 Torchio, Philip, Jr. 1951-52
 Traut, Conrad 1953-57
 Tschabold, Arnold 1953-58
 Tunelius, Edgar 1954-58
 Weaver, K. C. 1955-58
 Webner, Harold R. 1942-43
 Welly, Stanley 1950-58
 Werner, Urban 1921-22
 Wibner, H. R. 1942-43
 Wilcox, Otis 1933; 1936
 Williams, Dr. J. R. 1943-46
 With, T. E. 1951-58
 Woerner, Laverne A. 1950
 Wolfe, Arthur 1956-57
 Woods, Glen W. 1956-58
 Zollinger, Harry 1926-28

Atkinson, Russell R. 1958-61
 Badger, Judge Wayne 1963-65
 Bair, Don 1977-82
 Bamberger, O. A. 1958-61
 Bauldry, Charles 1968-69
 Banfill, C. A. 1958
 Bedrosian, James 1972
 Belden, Paul B., Jr. 1958-82
 Bennett, Ian H. 1968-73
 Bergman, Eugene 1968-68

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Bescher, Ralph	1976	Fawcett, Ralph	1958-64
Bethel, Robert E.	1976	Ferry, Edward V.	1977-78
Bird, Dr. Robert B.	1962-73	Fleming, W. R.	1958-61
Blank W. Arnold	1958-60	Flood, Richard K.	1980-82
Blosser, Fred	1958-66	Frecker, F. W.	1958-66
Blosser, Denver	1982	Freed, Dr. DeBow	1971-74
Boefner, H.A.	1958-68	Fulmer, Robert C.	1973-75
Bordon, Thomas	1981-82	Gates, R. A.	1961-66
Borton, John	1979	Gaynor, Norman J. Jr.	1959-61
Bowersox, Brad	1979	George, Dr. Craig W.	1966-82
Bowling, William	1973-75	George, Owen	1968-69
Boyer, Keith	1982	Gerber, W.	1965-68
Brandon, Bruce	1982	Gills, Joseph P.	1971-73
Briggs, Dave M.	1981-82	Girdler, Thomas, Jr.	1958-61
Brocklehurst, Dr. Waren	1968-69	Goodin, Carl W.	1975
	1980-82	Goodman, R. R.	1958-68
Brooks, James	1980-82	Goodrich, Glenn A.	1958-68
Brown, Donald	1973-82	Gould, Howard	1958-61
Brown, Foster	1958-59	Graff, Glenn	1958-60
Brown, Larry R.	1981-82	Grant, Sheldon	1958-61
Browning, Gregory	1978	Gray, Harry O.	1958-66
Buchman, Amos	1958-82	Guenther, Joseph	1978-81
Burger, Albert	1968-82	Gumz, Robert F.	1971
Burton, Richard C.	1973	Haddox, D. H.	1965-66
Cable, Debbie	1975	Hall, Robert H.	1958-64
Carmondy, Michael	1981-82	Halm, Jeffery A.	1981-82
Carr, E.	1960-61	Halter, Robert	1977-79
Carter, Allen	1979	Hammer, Robert C.	1972-76
Chandler, Eastman E.	1958-73	Harbert, James	1981-82
Christian, Richard	1958-61	Harig, E. J.	1958-66
Conkle, Darrell	1963-82	Harrington, James T.	1961-62
Conrad, Gregory L.	1979-80	Harris, Al	1975-76
Cotton, Dr. Donald	1958-65	Hart, C.	1960-61
Couch, R.	1965-66	Hart, Don	1979-82
Crabtree, Harold	1968-69	Harvey, Walter	1958-61
Crandall, J. L.	1971	Hatch, C.	1960-64
Crawford, Roy C.	1982	Hauserman, Earl	1982
Creal, C.E.	1958-82	Heggman, Chalmers R.	1958-68
Croasdale, Richard E. Jr.	1971-82	Helchel, William	1973-82
	1981-82	Hell, Edward	1963-66
Cummings, Thomas	1981-82	Henkin, Sid, B.	1980-82
Daiger, Dr. G. P.	1962-69	Henry, Francis III	1960-66
Darst, Trafford	1975-77	Henry, Ken	1968-69
Davis, John G.	1977-82	Hershey, William I.	1958-82
Davis, Richard	1972-82	Heuchling, Fred G.	1965-66; 1974-82
Dawson, Robert	1972-74	Hicks, Robert	1958-61
Deaver, George M.	1958-68	Honacker, Dr. Linton R.	1974-82
Deeds, Charles L.	1974	Hone, Robert L.	1981-82
Dehoff, Glenn F.	1963-82	Hoover, Joseph	1958-61
Dennison, Burke B.	1961-82	Hoover, Larry	1973-82
Deuble, Walter C.	1959-66	Hoover, Richard S.	1960-68
Doebereinger, James E.	1981-82	Hostettler, M. D.	1959-61
		Huey, Guy L.	1958-82
Dohrmann, Richard Jr.	1970-82	Humphries, Harry	1968-69
Doll, Herbert G.	1958-68	Hunsinger, Atlee C.	1958-68; 1972-73
Dorland, K. C.	1973	Hunter, Robert R. Jr.	1979-82
Doubleday, William J.	1968-70	Hunter, Wilbur D.	1958-82
Dowd, David D. Jr.	1980-82	Isner, Robert C.	1974-79
Dunlap, Michal B.	1975	Jenkins, William E.	1975-82
Early, Leslie	1961-62	Johns, Robert	1978
Edwards, Charles	1967-68	Johnson, W.	1960-61
Efremoff, Anthony E.	1973-76	Jones, Richard A.	1968-82
Egan, Richard	1980-82	Kaiser, James	1978-79
Elliott, Palmer	1958-73	Kappeler, Robert S.	1973-74
English, William E.	1958-82		
English, William P.	1961-66		
Farmer, Richard	1982		

Keane, D. Ben	1981-82	Preston, Ralph	1971-72
Keffler, Bernard J.	1963-68	Proebstle, L. J.	1958-62
Kellin, Gordon	1978-79; 1981-82	Puterbaugh, David	1977-82
		Queen, David	1977-82
Kemp, L. P.	1958-68	Ream, Harry S. III	1971-72
Killiam, Robert J.	1972-79	Reamy, Dr. Judson	1970
Klingerman, Paul	1977-78	Reeves, P.	1960-61
Knutti, David	1967-68	Redinger, M. Paul	1972-73
Koldpus, Robert	1978-82	Regula, Hon. Ralph	1972-82
Kolp, Rev. James R.	1975-82	Reichel, Richard G.	1981-82
Kolp, Peter J.	1980-81	Renhecker, Harry A.	1980-82
Kost, Peter G.	1977, 1980	Richards, Thomas	1958-61
Koyle, Myron	1968-69	Riley, C. L.	1958-69; 72
Krames, B. B.	1967-68	Robertson, T. Roy	1981-82
Kuemerling, Karl	1958-61	Robertson, Wilbur M.	1958-82
Lab, Thomas	1977-79	Robinson, Frank	1971-77
Laurent, Paul	1960-61	Rodman, Clarence J.	1958-72
Lawless, Bernard	1973; 1975-76	Rodman, Dr. James P.	1968-76
			1981
Leavenworth, Dr. David	1961-66	Rossiter, R. Leonard	1972-76
		Rownd, Robert S.	1981
Lile, Judge Roger G.	1974-76	Rownd, Wilson	1977-82
Lockshin, Jerrold L.	1968-82	Salvage, Steve	1958-59
Loomis, E. A.	1959-60	Sanders, C. Pitt	1981-82
Lorimer, Rev. Joseph	1979	Schario, B. J. B.	1967-70
Luntz, Robert A.	1958-82	Schauer, Thomas	1971-82
Marsh, Al	1972-82	Schumacker, F. E.	1964-74
Marsh, John	1966-67	Schwab, Jerry	1958-61
Martin, William C., Jr.	1975-82	Seanor, George	1971-82
		Segner, Albert	1958-59
Mathis, Robert	1968-69	Seibert, Donald	1975-82
Maxwell, John A. Jr.	1973-82	Senhauser, J. Robert	1958-68
McCarley, C. E.	1958-61	Seringer, Joseph	1958-68
McCoy, E. Jason	1976-82	Shapiro, Sam	1974-75
McCoy, Wyn E.	1973-82	Shario, B. J.	1969-70
McGormick Paul	1976	Shaw, Forrest	1960-68
McIlwaine, Albert	1975-80	Sheehan, Dr. Earl M.	1958-82
McKinney, Fred L.	1961-68	Shew, Dr. O. W.	1959-61
McKelvey, Ralph	1976-82	Sick, Robert	1977-82
McLinden, James	1962-72	Simpson, R.	1960-64
Merrill, George	1971-82	Skorman, Gene	1971-82
Mertes, J. Fred	1958-66	Sloan, Merrill G.	1973
Metzger, Bruce	1980	Smith, A. H.	1968-75
Michalos, G. P.	1965-66	Smith, C. Richard	1979-80
Miller, Arthur	1980-82	Smith, Donald	1961-62; 1969-71
Miller, Clyde	1978-82	Smith, Joseph	1976
Motley, Daniel, Sr.	1981-82	Smith, L. B.	1958-68
Moyer, Dr. Roger	1971-82	Smith, Warren G.	1958-61
Mull, Lawrence	1958-66	Snow, Randolph	1980-82
Musat, Oliver	1975-79	Souers, Loren E., Jr.	1958-82
Myers, C. Bernard	1958-82	Souers, Loren E., Sr.	1958-61
Myers, D. C.	1958-68	Spahn, Gerald	1976
Myers, Edward	1958-66	Spees, Russell	1981
Northrup, Harry H.	1971-72	Stanforth, Dr. James	1980-82
Oberlin, Ralph Jr.	1958-61	Steffy, William	1974-76
O'Donnell, James	1972-82	Stelgerald, E.	1979-80
Oelslager, Scott	1980	Stephens, Glenn	1980
O'Neill, B. W. "Pat"	1981-82	Stockburger, Finley "Web"	1968-69
Palmer, Charles	1958-79	Stratton, Richard P.	1981-82
Pappenhagen, Dr. L. A.	1958-68	Strawn, James	1982
		Stuck, Leland R.	1968-69
Parsons, A. Chapman	1963-64	Sundheimer, William	1981-82
Patterson, Raymond	1972	Surbey, Eugene	1962-64
Peterson, Norman	1969-82	Syler, Dr. James	1981-82
Pezoldt, Adolph S., Jr.	1968-81	Taggart, David	1958-66
		Taylor, R.	1964-68
Potter, Robert	1960-82	Thomas, George	1976-78
Powell, James	1972-75	Thomas, Bishp James S.	1978-82
		Thurin, Marion L.	1958-65
		Townsend, Robert	1968-72
		Tschabold, Arnold	1958-68

Tunelius, Edgar	1958-62	Weber, Randall	1958-75
Ulrich, A. A.	1958-66	Weisgarber, Warren	1958-68
Underwood, Dr. Graydon D.	1959-68	Welty, Stanley R.	1958-72
		West, Charles H.	1980-82
Unger, Charles	1973-82	White, Charles S.	1974-78
Van Able, John P.	1963-72	Wiggins, Harold	1978
Van Buskirk, Joseph E.	1979-82	Wilko, Jack J.	1974
		Willen, Dr. Milton	1975-82
Van Doren, David	1967-68	Williams, Earnest	1967-68
Vogel, C. E.	1965-68	Williams, Judge James	1977-78
Vorhees, Tweed	1982	Wilson, William K.	1977-82
Vorres, Dr. Karl	1973	With, T. E.	1958-79
Walker, Dr. Harold	1964-66; 1972	Woods, Glenn W.	1958-66
		Workman, Eugene	1982
Wallace, R. Leonard	1977-82	Yanny R.	1960-61
Walter, Van	1973	Yenny, Fred	1980-82
Walters, Roger	1971-74	Yoder, Robert L.	1973-82
Wandersleben, Allen	1974-82	Young, Dr. George P.	1969-70
Warfield, James	1958-61	Zepp, Herman S.	1958-61
Warner, Paul	1976	Zeigler, Harold E. Jr.	1981-82
Warstler, Dwayne	1970-82	Ziegman, Ray	1961-82
Weaver, Dr. J.	1964-66	Zirhut, William	1979
Weaver, K. C.	1958-61	Zuver, David	1958-66
Webb, Clyde, Jr.	1972, 1982		



National Council, Boy Scouts of America

The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America is composed of representatives of its sponsoring organizations, civic leaders and elected representatives from each of the local councils. It meets annually to elect the National Executive Board and to set basic organizational policy. The National Executive Board is the "Board of Directors" responsible for the operation of the organization between meetings of the National Council. The work of the National Council is accomplished through the various volunteer National Committees who develop programming and the professional National Executive Staff which supervise its implementation in the field through the Regional structure.

National Council Honorary Members

Alderman, O. A.	1946-47	McSweeney, Hon. John	1937-44
Hunter, Wilbur D.	1952-58	Taggart, David	1955-59
Leavenworth, Dr. Loyal E.	1957-56		

Members-At-Large National Council

Fawcett, R. M.	1950-51	Rodman, Dr. James P.	1973
Hoover, Frank G.	1930-54	Schmidt, K. R.	1946
Hoover, Joseph	1962-69	Sheehan, Dr. Earl M.	1952-57
			1942-59
Huey, Greg	1973	Souers, Loren E.	1948-51
Kuemerling, Karl	1955-61	Ulrich, A. A.	1955-59
Luntz, Robert	1964	Welty, Stanley	1973
Rodman, Dr. Clarence J.	1964-68	With, T. E.	

Local Council Representatives

Alliance Council			
Tolerton, H.D.	1923-26		
Tuscarawas County Council			
Keppler, H. H.	1919	McIlwaine, C. L.	1920-21
Wayne County Council			
Gerlach, Col. F. C.	1920-24		
Massillon-Buckeye Council			
Angerman, C. W.	1942-45	Mertes, J. F.	1950-51
Ashbaugh, W. H.	1929-30	Mollett, S.	1923-26
Beamer, L. V.	1932-33	Smith, L. B.	1952-58
Brown, T. W.	1931	Sohner, J. G.	1927-28
Cowlin, E. D.	1919-20	Stuart, C. E.	1921
Dangler, J. R.	1937, 1940	Whitman, C. H.	1933-36
Heggen, C. R.	1937, 1940	Zepp, H. S.	1941, 1946-47
Canton-McKinley Council			
Ahem, Ed	1955-56	Longworth, Robert	1955
Atkinson, Russell R.	1957-58	Luntz, Abe M.	1926-28
Baer, Leonard	1929-34	Martinka, Paul	1956
Belden, Paul B., Jr.	1949, 1954	McMaster, Col. H. B.	1921
Buchman, Amos R.	1939	Mull, Lawrence F.	1943-56
Christman, Richard	1956	Nash, R. T.	1936-38
Croskey, Rae S.	1952-53	Pappenhagen, Dr. L. A.	1952
Deaver, George M.	1956-58	Richards, Tom	1954
Dickason, Donald E.	1940-42	Rodman, C. J.	1957-58
Dunyes, Gerald	1952-54	Sayles, A. L.	1951-55
Elliott, Palmer	1939	Schmidt, K. F.	1941-44; 1947
Elliott, Dr. William	1931-34	Senhauser, J. R.	1953-58
Fabens, A. L.	1952	Sheehan, Dr.	1934-51; 1958
Fawcett, Ralph	1956	Smith, Vernon C.	1930
Fleming, William	1957-58	Souers, Loren, E., Sr.	1940
Hershey, William D.	1921	Souers, Loren, E., Jr.	1940; 1952-55
Hiner, Guy	1922-25; 1952	Stanton, Dr. B. F.	1945-48; 1950
Hoover, Frank G.	1954-55	Stuart, R. Z.	1926
Hunter, Wilbur D.	1945-51	Tshabold, Arnold	1957
Koenreich, A. S.	1954-55	With, T. E.	1954-57
Canton-Buckeye Council			
Angerman, C. W.	1959-64	McLinden, James	1968-71
Atkinson, R. R.	1962-71	Merrill, George	1979
Belden, Paul, Jr.	1961-82	Moyer, Dr. Roger	1972-82
Carmondy, Michael	1971	Myers, C. B.	1963-73
Creal, C. E.	1978-80	Northrup, Pappenhagen, Dr. L. A.	1959
Dohrman, Richard	1969-67	Queen, David	1981-82
Doll, Herbert	1959	Robinson, Frank	1971
English, William P.	1972-73	Rodman, James P.	1968-71
George, Dr. Craig	1960-71	Rownd, Wilson	1976-79
Hershey, William I.	1976-78	Seanor, George	1959-71
Heuchling, Fred	1960-71	Sheehan, Dr. E. M.	1962
Huey, Guy		Souers, Loren, E., Jr.	1960-63; 1965-71
Hunsinger, A. C.			
Hunter, Wilbur	1959, 1968-71	Wilson, William K.	1978-1980
Lockskin, Jerrold	1977, 1980	Welty, Stanley R.	1960-67
Luntz, Robert	1965-75	With, T. E.	1969-71

National Executive Board

Hoover, Frank G.	1929-54
(National Vice President)	1937-1952

Belden, Paul (Boys' Life)	Business Operations
1971	Committee)
Hoover, Frank G.	1930-54
(Supply Service, Cubbing,	Huey, Guy
Business Personnel,	(Public Relations) 1968-73
Field Operations, Dis-	(PR Subcommittee
tinguished Awards,	Chairman) 1970-71
Finance, Camping,	(PR Vice Chairman) 1971-73
Chairman Field	
Operations Divisional	Rodman, James P.
Committee, Vice	(Scouting Committee)
Chairman Philmont	1973-76

Bricker, Charles (National Supply Service)
Ernst, Paul (Director of Registration)
Fuller, J. Travis (Public Relations)
Gay, Donald (Boy's Life)
Hess, James (Relationships)
Meyer, David (Finance)
Unkefer, Dudley F. (Deputy Regional Scout Executive)
Untch, Robert (Director of Cub Scout Division)



(Region 4; 1919-1972, East Central Region:
1972-Present)

Angerman, C. W.	1937	Maier, Franklin	1937
Belden, Paul	1964-72	Moyer, Roger	1972
Fawcett, Ralph	1949-52	Sheehan, Dr. E. M.	1954-55
Hoffman, E. H.	1937	Souers, Loren E.	1955-68
Hoover, Frank G.	1926-53	Ulrich, A. A.	1948-49
(Region 4 Chairman)			
	1926-44	With, T.E.	1959-73
Luntz, Robert	1972-73		

The Council Professional Staff is a dedicated group of trained Scouters commissioned by the Boy Scouts of America to assist the Council Scout Executive in administering the council program.

A. Doug Hussong	1919	Herbert Money	1928
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Bond, Richard C.	1950-52	Shaw, John	1955-58
Ernst, Paul E.	1953-54		

Ashbaugh, Robert H.	1955-58	Lutman, Hawley	1951-54
Baker, Glenn	1940-42	Lutz, Roscoe W.	1946
Deaver, George M.	1949-53	Moorhead, W.C.	1945
(Special Projects)		Seig, Martin S.	1944
Dieringer, Hawley	1951-54	Unkefer, Dudley	1940

Busack, Linwood (Camping and Activities) 1955-58
Lane, Dan R. (Camping and Activities) 1954-55

Baker, Glenn	1938-39	Meadows, Charles	1950-53
Busack, Linwood	1953	Mears, Donald	1950-52
Cooper, Robert	1944-51	Moorhead, W. Cecil	1942-44
Creviston, Richard	1949	Myers, David M.	1944-45
Daniels, Daniel O.	1951-52	Pierce, Jacob N.	1947-48
Dieringer, Hawley	1941-42;	Rice, Paul	1942
	1946-50	Roberts, Addison W.	1942-48
Gano, Paul	1946	Russell, Eugene G.	1951-53
Gay, Donald R.	1942-44	Snyder, Leonard	1943; 1947-48
Hartsman, Alfred F.	1938-40	Spotts, R. Lewis	1928-32
Hyde, William G.	1940-42	Thacker, Wm.	1937-38; 1940
Kardos, James	1953	Unkefer, Dudley	1933-36
Lane, Daniel R.	1950; 1952-53	Untch, Robert L.	1944-46
Lutman, Mark E.	1947		
Lutz, Roscoe W.	1938-42		

Ashbaugh, Robert H.	1955	Fuller, James T.	1957-58
Baldwin H. Clinton	1954-58	Kardos, James	1954-57
Busack, Linwood	1954-55	Russell, Eugene G.	1954-57
Buschong, Keith	1956-58	Sells, Kenneth	1957-58
		Vickers, Earl	1954-58

Moorhead W.C.	1929-39
Perry, Delbert	77-1958
Senhauser, Robert	1943-77

Ashbaugh, Robert	1958-67
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Busack, Linwood (Camping and Activities)	1958-68
(Director of Field Service)	1968-72
Callenius, Donald (Director of Field Service)	1972-74
Dacar, Joseph (Exploring Executive)	1974-75
Dodge, John (Field Director)	1974-79
(Program Director)	1969-74
Fisher, William (Field Director)	1979-82
Kraus, William (Exploring Director)	1980-82
Kubic, Dan (Training Director)	1973-74
McChesney, Donald (Exploring Director)	1977-80
(Program Director)	1980-82
Moore, Richard (Field Director)	1977-80
Pittenger, William (Exploring Executive)	1972-74
Price, Paul (Field Director)	1977
Roden, Robert (Exploring Executive)	1970-73

Bailey, C. David	1969-72	Hughson, David	1965-69
Baker, Robert	1961-65	Jenkins, William	1967-
Baldwin, M. Clinton	1956-67	Johnson, Phil	1972-

Barrett, Donald	1973-75	Karnof, Stefan	1973-78
Bennett, Michael G.	1971-	Keffer, William	1970-73
Blosser, Ralph	1964-70	Kilfoyle, John T.	1967-
Bricker, Charles	1977-80	Kinch, Tim	1970-73; 1979-
Browning, Herbert H.	1966-	Kubic, Dan	1971-72
Buschong, Keith	1958-	Larricia, Robert	1972-
Barr, Lester	1964-70	McCarthy, Robert	1975-79
Chance, David W.	1973-74	McChesney, Donald	1975-77
Cleveland, David A.	1980	McDermott, Thomas	1978-79
Coe, David	1976-79	Metzger, Gene	1978-80
Colflesh, George	1959-63	(Paraprofessional)	1970-73
Considine, James M.	1980-82	(District Executive)	1976-80
Crawford, R. L.	1977-78	Mesiter, Richard	1968-70
Cupp, Gene		More, Dr. William	
Decar, Joseph	1975	Morrison, David	1980-82
Dodge, John	1979-82	Oakleaf, Dennis	1972-73
Dorsey, John	1980-82	Pittenger, William	1971-72
Doying, David	1958-	Sanders, David	1981-82
Dryer, Robert J.	1978-80	Sell, Kenneth	1958-
Ewing, Michael G.	1968-	Senecal, William	1974-76
Fleming, H. M.	1973-74	Truax, David	1979-82
Fuller, J. Travis	1958-60	Voegtli, Roy	1974-77
Grayson, David		Zellhart, Paul	1963-66
		Zschorn, Joseph A.	1973-74

Baldwin, H. Clinton	1967-82	Miller, Dan	1976-80
Caldwell, Chuck	1974-75	Perry, Delbert	1958-60
Holland, Dave	1981-82	Pikna, Jerry	1974
Masako, John (Ass't.)	1981	Symons, Joe	1960

Metzger, Gene	1970-73
Myles, Allen III	1978
Pyles, John	1978



The Lodge Chief is the elected leader of Local Order of the Arrow Lodge. He is a youth member of the local council under 21 years of age for his entire term. He chairs the Lodge Executive Committee and presides over all Lodge meetings. He serves with the Lodge Advisor as co-chairman of the Council Order of the Arrow Committee and has a seat on the Council Scouting Committee. He serves as a Youth Representative on the Council Executive Board when elected. He appoints all Lodge Committee Chairman and approves the members of their committees. He is responsible for the planning and successful execution of all Lodge activities and service projects.

Albrecht, Kirk T.	1975	Borden, Tom	1982
Andrew, Chris	1976-77	Boyer, Keith	1979
Bauman, Bob, Jr.	1989-91	Bowersox, Brad	

Browning, Greg	1978	O'Laughlin, Dan	1973-74
Bunting, Henry	1962-63	Potts, Ronnie	1951-53
Caldwell, Chuck	1966	Ressler, Jim	1977
Carmay, Joel	1964	Rila, Jim	1947-48
Chandler, Scott	1967	Simonson, Don	1960
Cornett, Steve	1968	Smith, Wallace	1956
Custer, Gene	1949	Spees, Russell	1981
Hostetler, Larry	1959	Sponseiler, Bud	1965
Lautzenheiser, John	1969	Strassavich, Vince	1954
Metzger, Bruce	1980	Strobel, Gary	1955
Miller, Bruce	1972	White, Buddy	1968
Nohl, Tom	1965	Vincent, Roger	1957

The Order of the Arrow Lodge Adviser is appointed by the Scout Executive to assist the Scout Executive in guiding the operation of Lodge program. The Lodge Adviser is Co-Chairman, with the Lodge Chief, of the Council Order of the Arrow Committee and also serves on the Council Camping Committee and Council Scout Department. He is a counselor and guide and his prime duty is to see that direct Lodge leadership stays in the hands of youth leaders.

Carmony, Bob	1965-68	Emerick, Ron	1980
Conkle, Darrell	1969-74	Trubey, Paul	1947-77
Davidson, Ross	1981-82	Vincent, Dr. Roger	1975-79
Edwards, Charles	1977-84		



Explorer Presidents Association Presidents
Buckeye Council's Exploring program activities are planned and carried out by a lively group composed of all Post Presidents in the council territory and known as the Explorer Presidents Association. Their elected President chairs the organization and, when invited, is a Youth Representative on the Council Executive Board.

1976-77	Conrad, Gregory L.	1978-80
	Wheeler, Dennis	1972

Member	Year	Member	Year
Albrecht, Kirk T.	1976-77	Conrad, Gregory L.	1976-80
Allison, David	1978	DeVault, Dennis	1979
Brandon, Bruce	1981-82	Dodge, Susan	1973
Butler, Royace	1981	Johnson, Joe	1974
Cable, Debbie	1975	Kinsey, Dan	1971



National Eagle Scout Association

The National Eagle Scout Association is a service organization comprised of former recipients of the Eagle Scout Award who wish to keep in touch with Scouting in the local area and who give periodic service to the council at NESA-sponsored projects and in an individual capacity. The Buckeye Council Chapter is informally organized. Its primary aim is to keep the lines of communication open to the council's Eagle Scouts of yesteryear. The NESA Chapter is co-chaired by a youth president and an adult chairman.

Chairman

Bair, Donald 1977-81

Presidents

Dominick, Warner 1977-81

N.E.S.A. Charter Members

Donald L. Bair	James Brechbuhler
Gene Hamilton	John P. Wilgus
Dave Schwitzgabel	Cliff Mansley, Jr.
Alvin Daubenspeck	Stephan Andrews
Joseph P. Kolp	Jack Williams
Jeff Rickenbrode	Milton F. Weise
John M. Barrick	Harold D. Thomas
David E. Johnson	Gregg Dieringer
Richard L. Kirk II	Brian Heid
Mark S. Esber	Joseph R. Karnof
Randall A. Ramsey	Dr. Robert A. Montgomery, Jr.
Michael J. Sibila	Timothy E. Brown
Dwight Kuhns	Dave West
Todd Bowman	Mark Householder
Lee Rinehart	Lawrence B. McClain
John E. Wilgus	Dale Fish
Richard E. Stratton II	Bruce A. Winslow
Frank D. Campbell	Douglas Vaughn
Jeff Mulcahey	Barry Arnold
Bernie Myers	Richard L. Courtney
Dennis Reynolds	Jeffrey V. Green
Charles R. Pressler Jr.	Brian K. Gregory
Brad Bowerson	Chip Beuter
Dr. T. William Foltz	Jeff Warner
Dr. E. M. Sheehan	Todd Brasill
Craig W. George	Kevin C. Steffy
Thomas Gauch	Richard Wills
Timothy Frye	William Gerald Parks II
Kevin Wyers	Alex J. Karolewski
David Harter	Douglas Kotte
Patrick Long	John W. Novacic
Rick Kinney	Jim Cassler
Allen J. Wandersleben	Frank Turner
Louis Romand	A. H. Smith
Glenn H. Cortney	Richard P. Stratton
Werner E. Dominick	George W. Sponsellor III
Richard H. Hoffman	Larry E. Wilgus
Michael Miller	Richard L. Farmer
Craig Palmer	Scott Van Vranken
Lon N. Snyder	Scott G. Strawn
Reggy Rine	J. Paul White
John M. Essick	Philip M. Stahler
Keith E. Johnson	Donald R. McChesney
Kenneth R. Brown	Ron Jedel
Robert Dike	Roy C. Voegtli
Steve Slatzer	Ron Pikulik
Kevin Zumar	Jeffery W. Brothers
Bruce A. Buzza	Robert Lee Tannous
Albert H. Smith, Jr.	Tim Fisher

Scott J. Sibila
Scott Numbers
James J. Strong, Jr.
David R. Herritt
Jack L. Hisey
Steven L. Hisey
Thomas M. Hail
Jeff Lytle
Scott Rinkes
Paul E. Toalston
David Scott Buchanan
R. Z. Whitenhouse
Tim Taylor
Robert M. Young
R. E. Hill
Richard T. Dohrmann
James R. Strawn
Joseph S. Nicley
Eugene B. Jester
Earl W. Swallen
James J. Syler
Neal Swinton

Thomas A. Willovs
Jeffery Block
E. J. Clancy
Vernon H. Reiss
Fred Bow
Bruce E. Baxter
Daniel P. DeVille
Kirk T. Albrecht
Gregory E. Browning
Steve Alley
Phillip N. Elum
Daniel L. Cross
Edward Collins, Jr.
Larry L. Patterson
Ron Rittmaler
Jeffery A. Halm

George M. Seanor
Council President

Clifford D. Mansley
Scout Executive



National High Adventure Base Staff Members

The Boy Scouts of America operates several wilderness high-adventure bases as a program plus for older Scouts and Explorers. The Buckeye Councils have extensively utilized these bases over the years. Several Buckeye Council members have been privileged to serve as Staffers for these bases.

Andrews, Tim (Maine)	1980
Dieringer, Gregg (Philmont)	1980-81
George, Tom (Philmont)	1978-82
Givens, Richard N. (Philmont)	1971-73
Potts, Ronnie (Region 10 Canoe Base)	1956
Rila, Clint (Philmont)	1945



Camp Directors

Camp Tuscarawas		Camp Tuscarawas	
Adams, Seldon	1921	Johnson, Walter	1966-67
Baker, Glenn	1940; 1948	McChesney, Don	1981
Berens, Karl	1980	Mohn, Jerry	1979
Bliss, Paul	1964-65	Moorehead, W. C.	1939; 1942-45
Cofflesh, George	1960-63	Myers, C. Bernie	1969-73
Deaver, George M.	1925; 1949-50	Riley, C. L.	1937
Delp, Irwin W.	1922	Thacker, W. E.	1935-36
Dieringer, Hawley	1947	Unkefer, Dudley	1946
Durrell, Dave	1977-78	Untch, Robert	1968
Fuller, J. Travis	1959	Vincent, Dr. James	1976
Herritt, David	1974-75	Winslow, Bruce	
Hyde, William C.	1941		

Camp Tuscarawas (Tuscarawas County Council)

Ferguson, A. H. 1921

Camp Ma-Wa-Da-Ni (Alliance Council)

Irwin, Greg 1923-24
Metcalf, C. A. 1924-26

Camp Russell

Robinson, Ira 1928-35

Camp Anachoma Wekiwa

Preyer, Charles 1943
Rila, C. Stuart 1944-45
Robinson, Ira 1936-41
Thomas, Garth 1942

Camp Rotarian/Camp Wayne — Sandy Lake (Wayne County Council)

Dickinson, Donald 1920
Gompert, Mr. 1920
Liebich, Robert O. 1921-23
McKain, Mr. 1920

Mudlake Camp (Massillon Council)

Holerman, Robert 1919

Turkeyfoot Camp (Canton)

Deaver, George M. 1919

Camp Mason

Holerman, Robert 1920
Robinson, Ira 1921-27

Camp Buckeye

Bliss, Paul	1966-67	Herritt, Dave	1968-70
Bond, Dick	1951-52	Hughson, Dave	1965
Bose, Larry N.	1946-47	Metzger, Gene	1972-73
Buschong, Keith	1959-60		1975-77
Cramer, Steve	1974	Mohn, Jerry	1978
Cupp, Gene	1963	Ondrey, Dick	1964
Durrell, Dave	1971	Rila, C. Stuart	1948-50; 1955
Ernst, Paul	1953-54	Shaw, John	1956-58

Camp Staff Members

Camp Mason (Turkeyfoot Lake)		Camp Ma-Wa-Dani (Alliance Council)	
Angerman, Walter	1927	Holerman, Robert	1920 (CD)
Elliott, William	1920-21	Holston, Dr. J. D.	1920
Ess, Chuck	1920	Lipscomb, Lloyd (ACD)	1927
Gatshell, Scott	1927	Robinson, Ira (CD)	1921-27
Harrison, Frank J.	1927	Weaver, G. W.	1920 (ACD)

Bearmore, C.R.	1926	Metcalf, C. A.	1923-26
Bonner, Harold	1925	Metcalf, George	1924-25
Coppock, Ralph S.	1925-26	Moore, H. H.	1923
Deterick, Rev. W. W.	1925	Robbins, Walter	1925
Holcomb, Ida	1924-26	Roudebush	1923
Irwin, Gregg	1923-24	Saxe, Charles E.	1924-25
Longshore, C. A.	1925	Weghorst, W. E.	1923
McCallum, Rev.	1924	Wier, Dwight	1925

Camp Rotarian & Camp Wayne

(Wayne County Council)		(Tuscarawas County Council)	
Bordner, Paul	1922	Gompert, Mr.	1920
Bucher, L. R.	1923	Greenwald, Harry	1923
Conklin, John	1921	Liebich, Robert O.	1921-23
Dickason, Donald	1920	McGrey, Marion	1923
Dix, Raymond	1923	McKain, Mr.	1920
Emerick, L. C.	1921-23	Specht, Mrs. M. F.	1922
Emerick, Mrs. L. C.	1922-23	Wagner, Loraine	1921

Camp Tuscarawas (Tuscarawas County Council)

Ferguson, A. H. 1921
Walton, Or 1921

Camp Russell 1928-1935

Angerman, Glen	1935	Higerd, Ralph	1935
Angerman, Robert	1933-34	Hoel, Charles	1934-35
Angerman, Walter	1928-33	Hostetler, Melwood	1934
Appleby, Thomas	1930-31	Keen, William	1933
Assmus, William	1931	McCormick, Paul	
Atwater, David	1931-33	Meese, Mrs. B.C.	1928-32
Beams, Robert	1935	(Viola)	1928
Crawford, Cletus D.	1930	Money, Herbert	1935
Dobson, Fred	1932; 1935	Morrison, Elwood	1932
Dobson, Kenneth	1934	Nelson, Paul	1933
Evans, Wendel	1930	Peppard, James	1928-35
Fawcett, Raymond	1929	Robinson, Ira R.	1928
Gatshell, George	1928-32	Smith, Charles	1934
Gensemer, Vernon	1929	Sterling, Dale	1934
Gilmor, Emerson	1935	Tucker, Lyman	1930-31
Hess, John Knox		Waltz, Harold	
		Wenger, Vernon	1928; 1931-32

Camp Anachome Wakiewa 1936-1945

Angerman, Glen	1936	Machan, Thomas	1945
Angerman, Walter	1936	McClain, Rollins	1936
Belch, George	1937-38	McGrew, Cornelius	1936
Boerner, H. A. "Cap"	1945	Miller, Paul	1945
Bose, Lawrence	1945	Morrison, Edwin H.	1939
Bowen, Jack	1945	Nicerson, Robert D.	1940
Burgess, George	1945	Oliver, Jack	1939-41
Burkett, Robert	1944	Paulson, Ped	1936-38
Bush, Buddy	1944	Peppard, James	1938
Cassidy, Roger	1938	Preyer, Charles A.	1943
Clovel, Harry	1945	Reese, Willard	1945
DeCuster, Joseph	1938-39	Reeves, John	1937
Diglaw, Ed	1943	Rila C. Stuart	1944-45
Dobson, Fred	1936	Rila, Clinton	1944
Dobson, Kenneth	1937	Roderick, Ben	1945
Fisch, Lincoln	1941	Rohr, Paul	1939
Fouts, Richard	1937	Sigfried, John	1943
Gaddis, Haldean	1939-41	Shaw, John	1945
Garrett, Evertt	1938	Smith, Guy	1938
Happolt, Richard	1943	Smith, Oral	1938
Hartong, Mr. G. W.	1937-38	Snyder, David	1940
Hartong, Mrs. C.W.	1937-42	Snyder, Robert	1945
Kelley, Joseph	1944	Swigart, Donald	1938-39
Kessel, James	1941	Thomas, Garth A.	1942
Kreiger, Buster	1940	Ulrich, David	1945
Lewis, Don	1945	Weber, Wilkins	1936-37
Lintner, Thomas	1944	Wohlert, Robert	1944
		Zahner, James	1945

Camp Buckeye

Ackley, Ron	1975	Boyd, Lee	1972
Albrecht, Kirk T.	1975-77	Brediger, James	1950-51
Anderson, Donald	1946	Brown, Jim	1977
Andrews, Dave	1964	Brown, Rich	1976-77
Audel, James	1953	Browning, Greg	1975-77
Baker, Billy	1950	Brugh, Wallace	1957
Baldwin, Bruce	1967-69	Bucher, Ray	1964
Baldwin, H. Clinton	1965-78	Burris, Steve	1976-77
Bail, Gene	1966	Buxton, Dave	1972
Bail, Jim	1969	B	Mike
Bail, Richard	1969-70; 1972	Cairnes, Robert	1966-67
Bauman, Robert	1967-70; 1972	Caldwell, Charles	1964-66
Bauman, Tim	1968; 1970	Cantrell, Jerry	1964
Bealer, Jimmy	1973	Capp, Ray	1973
Beam, Benjamin	1953	Carmany, Joel	1964
Bender, Gregory	1970	Carter, Dave	1964
Berens, Bill	1973; 1976	Cassler, Jim	1976-77
Berens, Karl	1972-75	Cheezan, Dan	1975
Bernier, Robert	1960-69	Christman, Mrs. Edith	1949-54
Bernier, Jim	19070	Collins, Ed, Jr.	1974-77
Bernier, Ken	1971-72	Cooper, John	1968-69; 1973
Besser, Gary	1969	Copeland, Chuck	1978
Betz, Randy	1973-74	Corbin, Mark	1973
Beyer, Craig	1967	Craig, Fred II	1972; 1976
Blackmier, William	1968-69	Cramer, Steve	1968; 1974
Bland, Louis	1946	Crawford, Alan	1966-67
Bliss, George	1964	Cress, Roy	1954
Bliss, Paul	1966-67	Crumbly, Matt	1975-76
Bloucher, Robert	1949	Cunningham, Jack	1974
Blue, Greg	1965	Cunningham, John	1968
Boerner, Don	1950-53	Custer, Gene	1947
Bond, Dick	1951	Davis, Jack	1966
Booth, Deane	1967-68	DeMarco, John	1975
Borden, Tom	1964-65	Denzer, Jerry	1964
Bose, Charles	1950-51	Diaz, Ramon	1970
Bose, Larry	1946-47	Djupedal, Knut	1965-66
Bowen, Jack	1946	Duffie, Jerry	1968-71

Durrell, David	1965; 1971	McCollough, Kevin	1974
Eckert, Calvin	1954	McConnell, George	1968-69
Eisenbrel, Robert	1952-54	McFerren, Bruce	1967
Ernst, Paul	1953-54	Meadows, Don	1949
Everhart, Steve	1975-76	Meredith, Charles	1966
Feigler, Robert	1967	Meredith, Rev. Tom	1968
Ferrel, Jim	1969	Metzger, Gene	1968; 1970-73; 1975-77
Finney, Terry	1972	Miller, John	1948
Fish, Dale	1975-77	Miller, Jodrey	1978
Frazer, Brad	1973-74	Mohn, Jerry	1978
Froelich, Floyd, Jr.	1952-54	Morris, Larry	1970; 1973
Gamerts, Felder, Sid	1966-67	Moyer, Charles	1974
Gande, John	1969-70	Myers, Eric	1974
Gerber, Ray	1972	Myers, Ford	1974
Gottshail, Mike	1978	Myers, Russ	1973
Graef, Bradley	1971	Nakigana, Kioshi	1975
Gray, Fred	1968-69	Neff, Rod	1978
Green, Chris	1946	New, William	1968-69
Griffen, Mike	1973	Oloughlin, Eugene	1966-67
Griffiths, Ed	1973	Ondrey, Dick	1964
Gunt, Harry	1970	Orozco, John	1977-78
Gurskoy, Mike	1974	Paquette, Charles	1948
Hager, Rick	1968-69	Parks, Steve	1978
Hayes, Michael	1957	Paulson, Richard	1952-53
Hedden, Bill	1950	Dawlawski, Walter	1974
Heestand, Robert	1948-49	Perel, Scott	1975
Heimann, Brent	1975-76	Ping, Lin Chang	1978
Heinbuck, Hank	1973	Potts, Richard	1957
Heintz, Leman, Dave	1947-49	Potts, Ronald	1950-53; 1957
Hendri, Carl	1974	Quinlin, Joe	1974
Herritt, David	1965-70; 1978	R	Tony
Hess, Charles	1950-51	Rainsburger, Richard Jr.	1965
Hiett, Mike	1977-78		1970
Hofacre, Jerrald	1953-54	Reamy, Kevin	1946
Hollback, Robert	1966-67	Reed, David	1964
Hughson, Dave	1965	Regula, Larry	1964
Imbornoni, Brian	1971-72	Rieker, Russ	1948
Isner, Richard	1971	Riese, Willard	1948-50
J	Mark	Rila, C. Stuart	1947
Jackson, Dave	1965	Rila, Clinton	1946; 1949-50
Jeand Revlin, Tim	1972	Rila, James	1950-51
Jedel, Dennis	1967	Ritter, Don	1966
Jenkins, Bill, Jr.	1970-71	Robert, Mark	1977-78
Johnson, Carl	1952	Robinson, Jeff	1977-78
Johnson, Mark	1967-77	Ruegger, Thomas	1952-54
Johnson, Russ	1974; 1976	Ryple, Dave	1976-77
Jones, Randy	1977	Salamon, William Jr.	1971
Jordan, J. C.	1973	Sallyards, Scott	1970; 1972
Kelley, Bob	1957	Saunders, Jeff	1977
Kellog, Bob	1969	Schneeberger, R. Clark	1969
King, Dave	1977-78		1972, 1970, 1969
Klinger, Ken	1964	Schuster, D.	1973
Kraft, Tim	1966	Seidler, Ed	1948
Kuhn, Elk	1968-69	Shaw, John	1946, 1948-50, 1953
Lawson, Philip	1946		1972
Leno, Albert	1971	Shaw, Todd	1973
Lewis, Mike	1969	Sheppard, Bill	1973
Little, Chip	1974	Shipp, Jim Jr.	1950, 1961
Longworth, Garry	1950	Sibila, Ron	1974
Lower, Tom	1964	Sigler, Barry	1971-72
Ludwig, John	1951	Simon, Timothy	1952-54
Lutzman, John	1947	Simonsen, Don	1957
MacCartney, Ian	1950-52	Singer, Jack	1951-54, 1957
Maler, Russell	1951	Skipper, Ron	1974, 1976
Matheny, Pat	1973-74	Smith, Calvin	1955-59
Matthews, Harry L. Jr.	1970-72	Smith, M. Eugene	1946
Matthews, Lenny	1968-70	Smith, Merle	1968-70
Matthews, Mully	1950	Smith, Pat (Mrs.)	1976-77
Matta, Matts	1974	Smith, Paul	1978
Mayko, John	1968-69		
McCann, Jim	1948		

Smith, Wally	1954	Ward, Larry	1954
Stahl, Charles D. Jr.	1976	Wendell, Don	1965
Stockdale, Dave	1971	White, Walter Jr.	1946
Strain, Chris	1974	White, Winifred W. Jr.	1955-56
Strobel, Gary	1954, 1957	Wilguss, Larry	1965
Studer, Steve	1970-71	Williams, Jim, Jr.	1977-78
Swanson, Terry	1971-72	Williams, Mike	1974
Swoveland, Dave	1975	Wilson, Dwane	1973
		Wiseman, Paul	1978
Tex	1974	Woods, Darrell	1977-78
Thompson, Doug II	1973, 1978	Worthington, Douglas	1969
Toalston, Paul	1971	Wolff, Scott	1975-78
Toalston, Ralph	1968	Wyandt, Walter	1954
Tonkin, John	1975	Wyer, Dave	1973
Tucker, Robert	1950	Wynn, Kenneth	1970-72
Unger, John T.	1968-69, 1971-72	Yenny, Ted	1973
		Yenny, Tom	1971-74
Van Horn, Scott	1967	Zahler, Douglas	1969-70
Vaughn, Doug	1975-78	Zahnen, James	1946, 1948
Velovitch, Joe	1973	Zellhart, Paul M.	1964
Verrilli, Skip	1974-78	Zimmer, Dale	1968
Vincent, Roger	1953-54		
Volkert, Mark	1975		

Camp Tuscazoar

Ackley, Ron D. Jr.	1968	Bilicert, Daniel	1975
Adams, Dale	1969-70	Bird, Brian	1976
Adams, Robert	1940-41	Bishop, Max	1969
Adams, Seidon	1921	Bliss, Paul	1964-65
Ailes, C. A.	1921	Bolmgren, Allen	1965
Ake, Barbara	1944	Booth, Doug	1981
Aldorf, Brian	1979	Bowersox, Brad	1976-80
Amann, Mark	1981	Brechtbuhler, Gary	1962, 1966
Andrews, Christopher	1976-78	Briggs, Greg	1973
Andrews, John	1981	Brill, Fred	1950
Andrews, Stephan	1975	Briner, Tom	1972-75
Andrews, Timothy	1978-79, 1981	Brown, Dean	1980-81
Angerman, Craig	1962	Brown, Randy	1981
Armstrong, Edgar	1923	Brown, Seymour Samuel	1981
Armstrong, Mrs. E.	1923	Brown, Steve	1981
Arnold, Barry	1969	Brunner, Mark	1972
Arnold, Ricard	1979	Buchman, Mark	1978
Aslanides, George	1968	Buehman, Mark	1978-79
Aungst, Ernie	1964	Buffo, Dave	1975-77
Aungst, James	1980	Bult, Floyd	1942
		Burch, Albert	1921
		Burns, Paul	1976-78
Balt, Brian	1979	Bush, Robert J.	1966
Baker, Clifford	1972	Buxton, Bruce	1965
Baker, Craig	1973	Buzogony, William	1948-49
Baker, Glen	1940, 1948		
Barbour, Less	1962	Caldwell, Charles	1977
Barickman, John	1979	Caldwell, Chuck	1974-75
Barnes, Gary	1969	Camp, Ted	1944-46
Barr, Brad	1973-75	Cannane, Rick	1973
Barr, Brian	1979-80	Capp, Raymond	1968-70
Barwick, Rusty	1972	Carpenter, David	1978
Battle, Mr.	1948	Carter, Bruce	1972-73
Baughman, Wayne	1972	Chandler, Scott	1968-70
Beaber, Jerry	1944-45	Chaney, Mark	1981
Berens, Karl	1980-81	Chelpka, Tom	1964
Betz, Charles Dan	1964		

Chingregren, Hilma	1933, 1935-36, 1948	Fleming, Thomas	1980
		Fornes, Robert	1921
Clapp, Herbert	1936	Francis, William	1974-75
Clarke, Ben	1936, 1939	Frey, Paul	1944
Cobbett, Edgar	1945	Frey, Wilbur	1921
Cole, Skip	1981	Frye, Terry	1980
Colflesh, George	1962	Fullerton, Dale	1964
Collins, David	1948	Fye, Catherine	1944
Conner, James	1947		
Conrad, Dale	1944	Gallentine, Scott	1981
Cook, Jeffery	1978	Gande, John	1972-74
Cooke, Michael J.	1980	Garber, Richard	1965-67
Cooper, John	1967, 1972	Gates, John G.	1950
Cope, Howard	1964	Geib, Bob	1979-81
Copeland, Chuck	1979	Gfeller, Albert	1944
Cora, Robert	1980	Gibson, Charles	1946
Cowley, Russell	1968	Gilbert, Ron	1981
Craig, Chuck	1949	Gillespie, Bob	1978-79
Cramer, Steve	1968	Goodrich, Glen	1972
Crevison, Richard	1947	Graff, John	1964
Cronewalt, Paul	1933	Grayson, David	1962
Cunningham, John	1968	Green, Jeff	1975-77
Cunningham, Walter	1933	Greene, Mike	1972-80
Daniels, Dwight	1945-46	Groves, Larry	1977
Davis, Bernice	1936	Guess, Jan	1980-81
Davis, Dale A.	1980-81	Guster, Richard	1944
Davis, Harold	1946-50		
Davis, Ken	1981	Hadden, Miss	1948
Davy, Mike	1981	Hahn, Randall	1967-68
Dawson, Bill	1949	Hammond, Joseph	1972-75
Day, Charles	1981	Harper, Robert	1944
Day, Dan	1967-68	Hauch, Mike	1964-65
Dean, Boyd	1981	Haymond, Roger	1962
Deaver, George R.	1925, 1933, 1949-50	Heintzleman, Charles	1936
		Herritt, David	1972-75, 1977-79
Delp, I. W.	1922	Hershberger, Greg	1974
Delp, Richard	1933	Hewitt, John	1976-77
Demarco, John	1975	Heyard, Richard	1979
Dennis, Dave	1976	Hill, Randy	1968
Dickes, Tim	1979-81	Hoffmaster, Keith	1972
Dieringer, Glen	1946	Hollahan, Dan	1981
Dieringer, Gregg	1975-78	Holland, Dave	1981
Dieringer, Hawley	1941, 1947	Holland, Scott	1981
Dodge, Harry	1962	Hollbach, Robert	1965
Dotts, Dick	1976	Horning, Richard	1968
Drylie, Jeff	1977-78	Hubbard, Robert	1962
Duffie, Jerry	1969-70, 1972-73	Hutchins, Tom	1978
		Hyde, William G.	1941
Durrell, Dave	1966-69, 1974, 1977-78, 1981	Immel, Dave	1978-80
Duryee, Mr.	1948	Isner, Richard	1972
Duryee, Harold	1947-50		
Dysie, Dave	1976-78	Jackson, Jerry	1966
		Jackson, Rolla	1964
Earle, George	1939	Jenkins, Bill	1967
Eddy, Mike	1966	Johnson, Walter	1966-67
Edie, Rick	1972	Jordan, William	1948-49
Eichle, James	1947-48	Judisch, Bruce	1969
Elhardy, Tarek Mostafa	1977	Judy, Mike	1976
Elling, Christopher	1968	Justice, Herb	1980-81
Emerick, Jeff	1981	Kaufman, Don	1950
Emerick, Ron	1975	Kennard, David	1981
Emery, Tom	1941	Kennedy, Clarence	1923-25
Evans, Dennis	1972	Kerry, Don	1947, 1949-50
		Keppler, Homer	1944
Fish, Glen	1981	Kessler, Tom	1962
Fisher, Jay	1978		

Kestle, David	1948	Moore, Earle	1946
King, Robert	1945	Moorehead, Charles	1973
Kinney, Michael	1968	Moorhead, Wade	1923
Kipunger, Harold	1950	Moorhead, W. Cecil	1933, 1935-36, 1939, 1942, 1945
Koch, Don	1956	Morean, Larry	1981
Kohler, William	1946	Morrison, Dave	1954-65
Kolp, James	1941-42	Musgrave, Myrl	1939
Koo, Tuck Kwan	1969	Myers, Bill	1964
Kuhn, Eskin, Jr.	1966-67	Myers, Jack	1964
Kula, Jerry	1975-76	Myers, Joan F.	1966
Lab, David	1979		
LaFollette, Robert	1940		
Lane, Dan R.	1947-49	Nealy, Craig	1981
Larlomb, James	1965	Nesbitt, Dan	1976
Larve, John	1975	Neff, Owen	1936
Laubacher, Kevin	1968		
Lautzenheiser, Terry	1965	Oberlin, Kenny R.	1962
Lautzenheiser, Tom	1966-67	Oberlin, Rich	1969
Lavender, Verne	1924	O'Brien, Kevin	1977-81
Lavery, Dan	1980	Orozco, John	1979-80
Lavy, Tim	1979		
Lawrence, David	1965	Packey, Brian	1978
Lawrence, William	1969	Parker, Dick	1965
Ledford, John	1972	Parks, Richard	1974
Lee, Paul	1962	Parks, Steve	1979
Leffler, Laine	1962	Paschen, Clarence	1940
LePold, Greg	1978	Patterson, Dan	1972
LeVan, Douglas	1972	Peigar, Regina	1935-36
Lile, Roger	1962	Perez, Scott	1968
Litty, Steve	1969	Peters, Jim	1964
Locke, Duncan	1973	Peters, Robert	1975
Lofland, Dean	1966	Pierce, Jacob	1947
Long, Mark	1974-75	Pikna, Richard Gerald	1964-73
Lutz, Roscoe	1936, 1940		
Lyons, Harold	1921	Ping, Lin Chang	1978
		Pipes, Randy	1976
Maddox, Ledosia	1942, 1944	Ports, Richard	1948
Maddox, Miss	1942	Powell, Kevin	1973-80
Mansley, Clifford Jr.	1977-78	Price, John	1979-80
Masalko, John	1981	Puhr, Peter	1939
Marchino, Tony	1966-67	Purdy, Rosie	1976
Mauer, Christopher	1965	Reese, Mike	1976
McChesney, Don	1981	Reynolds, Dennis	1973-75
McClurg, Allan	1969	Richard, Stephan	1968
McConnell, Robert	1969-70	Rickertts, Fred	1944-45
McCoy, John	1968-69	Rider, Grant	1972-75
McFadden, Dan	1969	Riley, C. L.	1923
McKinney, Mr.	1948	Risaliti, Stephan	1966
McKnight, Laura	1979	Risser, Greg	1972, 1974
McLinden, Brian	1974-78, 1981	Roberts, Addison	1945, 1947
McLinden, James	1942, 1944, 1946-47	Roberts, Bruce	1977-78
McLinden, Richard	1945	Roberts, Marvin	1965
McLinden, Mr.	1948	Roethlisborger, Jon	1979
McRoberts, Pat	1949	Rogers, Terry	1969
Menapace, Cora	1977-78, 1981	Rohrer, Max	1946
Meredith, Tom R.	1968	Rubendall, Jerry	1977-78, 1981
Metzger, Bruce	1975	Rubin, Howard Jr.	1965-67
Michalik, Tim	1974	Rudich, Jim	1966
Mikunda, Joe	1981	Rudisill, Walter S.	1921-22
Miller, Bryan	1981	Ryan, Robert	1941
Miller, Bruce	1972		
Miller, Dan	1966	Salzwimmer, Ken	1981
Miller, Dan	1976-80	Schario, Christopher	1965
Miller, Doug	1978-80	Schiffert, Brian	1980
Miller, Mark	1981	Schmidt, Steve	1978-79
Miller, Larry	1962	Schneider, Donald	1945-46
Mills, Charles	1969	Schuchert, Philip	1979-81
Mitchell, Rick	1975-81	Schwartz, Bob	1981
Mohler, Greg	1976-77, 1979	Seeschultz, John	1935

Sell, Tom	1964	Tetter, Nick	1972
Senhauser, Robert	1940, 1946-48	Thacker, Wm.	1933, 1936-37
Sheehan, Earl	1944, 1946	Theis, Eric	1977
Sheehan, Dick	1946-47	Thomas, Jack	1972
Sheetz, Russell	1944	Toalston, Ralph	1964-69
Sheldon, George	1970	Tolin, Greg	1967
Shepard, Dave	1964	Troyer, Robert	1964-66
Shiver, Ed	1942	Unkefer, Dudley	1933, 1935-36
Shogh, Wren W.	1942, 1946	Untsch, Robert	1935-36, 1945-46
Shophill, Glen	1935		
Sievers, Lloyd	1942	Vargo, Mary	1935-36
Simmons, Marshall	1974-75	Vinson, Dr. James	1968
Slates, Larry	1977-78	Vinson, Mrs. James	1968
Slates, Marry	1977-78		
Smith, Holmes	1962	Wagner, David	1975-78, 1981
Smith, Leonard	1968	Wakefield, David	1948-49
Smith, Orpha	1979, 1981	Walker, George	1973-74
Smith, Scott	1979-81	Walsh, Scott	1981
Snider, Francis	1941, 1948-49	Warner, Scott	1981
Snyder, Leonard	1935, 1939-41, 1947	Weber, Dan	1969-70
Spees, Russell	1978, 1980-81	Werner, Edward	1939-40, 1946
Spees, Scott	1978, 1981	Whiteus, Robert	1949
Spies, Dan	1973-75, 1977-80	Wieland, Aaron	1977
Spott, Louie	1921	Wiese, John	1972-73
Stanforth, James	1944	Wig, Tom	1968
Staudt, Ambrose	1923, 1925	Wild, William	1947-48
Staugh, William Jr.	1974-75	Williams, Steve	1976
Steve, Henry	1941	Wills, Scott	1979
Steuart, Dave	1964	Winslow, Bruce	1967, 1975-76
Stockdale, Dan	1973	Withers, Don	1977
Stockdale, David	1966-67	Wohlas, Arthur	1942
Stratton, Richard II	1974-76	Woodside, Terry	1962
Stravs, Geoff	1976	Wulff, Scott	1979
Sutton, Scott	1981	Wyler, Dave	1967
Swallenberg, Robert	1939	Yenny, Fred	1940-42
Swift, Robert	1968	Yoder, Rob	1972-73
		Young, Linda	1979, 1981
Talbott, Paul	1981	Zutavern, Duane	1942, 1947
Taylor, Glen	1944		
Taylor, Mr.	1948		

NOTE: contains 1921-25, 1933, 1935-36, 1939-42, 1944, 1962, 1964-70, 1972-81.



T.L.D. — T.L.T.C. Course Directors

Herritt, David	1973, 1975-76
Jackson, Cy	1977
Rubin, Howard	1974
Teggart, James	1979-80
Unger, Charles	1978
Wandersleben, Al	1981-82



1947 - 1982



SIPP-O LODGE #377

BUCKEYE COUNCIL B.S.A.

5136 TUSCARAWAS STREET, WEST

P. O. Box 1455

CANTON, OHIO 44708

Phone 477-7248



October 1, 1982

Sipp-O Lodge proudly presents this history of Buckeye Council.

The growth of the Council has occurred as a result of no one man's work. However, the many names, photographs and accounts of Scouts and Scouters herein have amply demonstrated the leadership and dedication of thousands of civic-minded people to the Buckeye Council and the Boy Scouts of America.

With the example that has been set in the past to guide them, the future of the Buckeye Council is in the hands of today's Scouts and Scouters. Their job is to insure that scouting never becomes mere history, but a continuing experience for our nation's youth.

The Purpose and Principles of the Order of the Arrow have been fulfilled by the many Arrowmen of Sipp-O Lodge over many years. With great satisfaction we thank those persons who gave their time and talents to this project.

The intent of this book since its inception has been to be of service to the Buckeye Council. Any profits generated from subscriptions are to be used for the future development of our Council's camping programs.

Sipp-O Lodge is bound by the Principles, Purpose and Traditions of the Order of the Arrow and will continue to cheerfully serve the Buckeye Council.

This year is the 35th Anniversary of Sipp-O Lodge. The present will soon be history. Therefore, the challenge to the future members of Sipp-O Lodge is to preserve the tradition of the Order of the Arrow and to insure that there will always be a future for the Buckeye Council.

Ross Davidson
Lodge Adviser

Keith Boyer
Lodge Chief

BROTHERHOOD IN CHEERFUL SERVICE

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In completing the preparations for the publication of this manuscript, which took well over a year, many people who were not previously recognized for their contributions deserve a line of credit.

Bob Bauman, Sr. helped ready several photos for publication; Dick Loxley prepared numerous drawings and Buckeye Council Secretary, Veronica Beebe, secured several pieces of art work on short notice from obscure council files and was generally helpful.

A very special thanks to my wife, Jayne, who stuck with me through the project. (She was Jayne Turchich until halfway through the project.) In addition to typing, retyping and correcting spelling and grammar, she was very supportive of the project and the author personally. Without her support I couldn't have completed the book.

I also wish to thank Doris Lowers, one of my office secretaries, for typings bits and pieces on a rush basis to wrap this work up.

Hiller Photocomposition, Inc., typeset this entire project and was quite gracious in providing a portion of the typesetting gratis. Bill Zeloni of the Klingstedt Brothers Company did a masterful job in producing the proofs, negatives and printing plates. His work with faded photographs brought several ruined specimens back to life and preserved the usefulness of many others. Many of the photos used would not have been in the book but for his efforts.

Dr. James Stanforth is to be commended for verification of facts concerning the new Buckeye Council Scout Reservation. Scout Executive Gribble was very helpful in personally working with the author on sensitive recent portions of council history, and Ross Davidson carefully reviewed the Order of the Arrow Chapter.

The biggest share of the credit for this project goes to the membership of Sipp-O Lodge for supporting the project as a group and to the Lodge Executive Committees who had the foresight to propose and follow through with its sponsorship.

To all of these unselfish people, I extend my thanks.

Kirk T. Albrecht

ERRATA

With the press of a hurried printing schedule, a certain amount of typographical errors are normal in a project of this size. This Errata will attempt to correct only those which have come to light during the various opportunities for proofreading, but somehow did not make it into the final version of the proofs which the printers worked from. We also, here, take the opportunity to make a few quick additions.

1. The photo on Page 40 captioned "Original Troop 5 Cabin Construction" may in fact be a later version of the Troop 5 Cabin.

2. The reference in the third paragraph of column one on Page 1 regarding the council headquarters location should read "2nd" Street rather than "20th Street".

3. The names of I. W. Delp and Cecil Moorhead should be added to the list of Jamboree Committee members on Page 42.

4. "Delbert Doyer" in the first paragraph of column two on Page 70 should read "Delbert Royer".

5. "Bernie Shapiro" should read "Bernie Shario" in the second paragraph of column one on Page 77.

6. "Dwayne Warter" should read "Dwayne Warstler" on Page 84 in the partial paragraph beginning column two.

7. Chapter Eleven should have two noteworthy additions. First, special credit should be accorded Ray Forney who served as Killbuck Chapter Adviser, and Dan O'Loughlin and Doug Thompson, Jr., who served as Chapter Chief and Chapter Vice-Chief respectively. The Killbuck Chapter experience was very valuable to Sipp-O Lodge and served as the basis for our current "Service Area" concept. The second addition concerns the phenomenal success of the 1982 5-B Conclave which was hosted by Sipp-O Lodge at Camp Tuscazoar.

Two hundred forty Arrowmen from across Northeast Ohio sampled the best conclave Section 5-B has ever witnessed. From Bagpipe Retreat Ceremony to an on-site Conference Newsletter to the Sipp-O Rendezvous complete with the Wood Brothers Bluegrass Band, root beet and peanut shells on the floor. Seventy-five Sipp-O members participated. Special guest, National Order of the Arrow Committee Chairman, Tom McBride, stated he had never had more fun at a conclave than at the 1982 5-B gathering.

8. Chapter Twelve requires several corrections: Under Council Citation, "Loren Souers" should read "Loren Souers"; on the same page under Veteran Scouters, William C. Moorhead's name should be properly spelled "Moorhead"; in the list of McKinley Area Council Field Scout Executives, Alfred Hartman's name should not have an "S" included; Cecil Moorhead should be listed as the 1938 Camp Tuscazoar Camp Director; the Camp Buckeye Staff list should reflect Greg Browning's tenure to include 1978; the Camp Tuscazoar Staff List should include Charles Mills' service in 1924, W. Cecil Moorhead's service from 1927 through 1933 and add 1938, Wren Shough should be spelled properly with a "U" and Robert Untch does not include an "s"; and Tim Stockdale's name should be added to the High Adventure Wilderness Survival Training List as a participant in the Rayado Men Program in 1976.

We apologize for these errors and omissions and ask that any further corrections and additions with documentation be brought to the author's attention at the following address:

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Massillon, Ohio 44648

PLEASE NOTE!

Your assistance can help make the *Buckeye Council Story* more complete. The author actively solicits additional material to fill in gaps where they exist in this volume. Should you have materials such as patches, photos, memorabilia items, paperwork or other items of interest, please contact the author at:

P.O. Box 246
Massillon, Ohio 44648

to arrange for the preservation of such information and inclusion in future updates. To receive such updates as they become available, please submit your name, address and zip code to the above address.

